# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.---NO. 4006. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## THE UPPER POTOMAC.

### More Fighting in the Shenandoah Valley.

### The Rebels Again Assuming the Offensive.

### Repulse of Gens. Crook and Averill.

### Occupation of Martinsburgh by the Rebels.

### The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Track Again Torn Up.

### Our Forces Concentrating at Harper's Ferry.

### THE USUAL NUMBER OF RUMORS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26

The *American* has the following highly exciting intelligence:

The city last night was full of rumors of rebel movements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to the force under Gen. AVERILL, which, last week, attacked and defeated a portion of Gen. EARLY's raiders, near Winchester.

Among the rumors prevalent were the deaths of Gens. KELLY and AVERILL, as well as of Col. MULLIGAN.

The facts as far as we have been able to ascertain them are, that Gen. AVERILL, after his successful encounter with Gen. EARLY's forces, pursued them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where EARLY made a stand, and after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday, the rebels having in the meantime been reinforced, Gen. AVERILL was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing also the evacuation of Martinsburgh.

The rebels appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday afternoon again occupied Martinsburgh, where they cut the telegraph wires, and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Our forces, according to the best advices we could obtain, are now concentrating at Harper's Ferry, under the command of Gen. HUNTER.

The rebels hold Martinsburgh, and rumor states them to be in large force, but this can hardly be possible beyond the strength of the forces under Gens. EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE.

The object of the rebels, in returning, is doubtless to give time for the safety of their trains of plunder, and to secure the collection of a portion of the crop in the Shenandoah Valley.

That they may again come into Maryland for more plunder, is highly probable, especially if they find the way open to them, as is generally the case in the military management of affairs along the border.

As to the extent of the disaster to our forces in the fight beyond Winchester, we have no authentic information, nor have we any confirmation of the deaths of Gens. AVERILL and KELLY, and Col. MULLIGAN.

It is not likely, however, that all three of these officers have fallen, and we are inclined to doubt the story of their death.

We learn that orders were sent to remove the army and medical stores from Frederick last night, as a matter of precaution, and to prepare to evacuate the city in case of the advance of the rebels unchecked in that direction.

That the official intelligence from the valley last evening was not as favorable as could be desired may be inferred from the fact that Gen. WALLACE convened the "Loyal Leaguers" last night to advise with them as to holding themselves in readiness in case their services should be required for the defence of the city.

These precautions are of course advisable, and our citizens should be in readiness at all times to meet the invaders, and to prevent their repeating the outrages recently perpetrated in the vicinity of this city.

The dispatches received here last night merely announced that Gen. AVERILL had been compelled to retire before a superior force to Harper's Ferry, but mentioned no serious disasters as having occurred.

At an early hour of yesterday afternoon dispatches were received from Sandy Hook and other points by the Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the effect that hostile movements had been resumed on the part of the enemy, and that it would be hazardous to attempt to run cars through as usual.

The train which left Camden Station yesterday morning proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when those in charge of it, yielding to the suggestions of Gen. HUNTER, who was then at Harper's Ferry, returned. The number of passengers in the train was not large.

The train which was to have left here at a quarter past nine o'clock last evening, of course, under the circumstances, did not leave, and a considerable number of passengers, bound for the West, were disappointed.

The tonnage of the road is, in the meantime, suspended until better information is obtained as to the condition of the road west of Harper's Ferry.

The telegraph wires were cut west of Harper's Ferry, and it was reported that the forces of Gens. CROOK and AVERILL had retreated beyond the railroad, but the officers of the road have not received any official advices to that effect.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the rumor prevailed that the rebels had returned in heavy force in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, had met and routed the Federal forces, and were damaging the railroad.

A large number of persons were congregated at the Camden Station, yesterday afternoon, and remained there until night.

The train which left here yesterday morning for the West, and proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, returned about 7:30 o'clock last evening.

All of the cars were crowded with Federal officers, who reported that a heavy fight had taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Gen. HUNTER had been repulsed. Also, that several pieces of artillery and a large number of men, of two brigades, had been captured by the rebels.

It is impossible to ascertain the true state of affairs in that region, but there is no doubt that a serious disaster has occurred to the forces of Gen. HUNTER.

FURTHER DETAILS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26—P. M.

The Evening Edition of the *American* publishes the following:

We have been able to ascertain this morning nothing definite with regard to the rebel movements at Martinsburgh, and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, further than the fact that most of the exciting stories in circulation on Monday evening were either unfounded or greatly exaggerated.

As far as we can ascertain this morning, Gen. AVERILL has not been killed as reported, but was compelled by greatly superior rebel forces to fall back to the Potomac, and from thence through Martinsburgh to Williamsport, Md., carrying with him the entire garrison at that point.

Whether the rebels occupied Martinsburgh last night is not known, but of its evacuation there seems to be no doubt.

This morning the trains to Frederick and Washington went out as usual, and the train for Sandy Hook left at 7:45 A. M.

The suspension of telegraph operations last night is said to have been caused by the storm of wind blowing down a pole.

Gen. HUNTER has, however, forbidden all telegraphic communication with Harper's Ferry, and of course we have nothing direct from that vicinity.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 26.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch from Washington:

Gen. CROOK met the enemy on Sunday at Winchester, and was repulsed and driven back to Williamsport, by way of Martinsburgh.

Gen. CROOK had not his old command with him—Gen. HUNTER, for some cause, having given him command of the militia.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 26.

The *Bulletin* has dispatches from the Baltimore *American*, saying:

Gen. AVERILL has fallen back to Harper's Ferry.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh says there are no signs of the rebels advancing further than Martinsburgh.

[The substance of the above dispatch from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, relative to the defeat of Gen. CROOK, was filled by the Agent of the Associated Press at Baltimore, last night, but he was informed by the Government Censor that it could not be transmitted to the Associated Press of New-York.—ED. TIMES.]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26.

Absolutely nothing has been developed to-day as to the movements or purposes of the rebel force in the Shenandoah valley. So far as is known, the enemy appeared to have come to a halt at Martinsburgh, as no force has been seen at any point on the Potomac, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad remains unharmed.

Gen. HUNTER has placed an interdict on transmission of any dispatches from Harper's Ferry, and official messages are in cypher. The latest direct intelligence received is from an officer who left Martinsburgh at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. At that time the enemy had just made their appearance before Martinsburgh.

They showed two lines, and his estimate of their strength was 25,000. There seems little reason to doubt that the present incursion is made with a force even larger than that the enemy had on the late raid.

The commands of EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE have been joined by "MORGAN'S" cavalry, and probably other forces, and the whole is stated to be under command of A. P. HILL. Contradictory theories are held as to the present designs of the rebels. Some claim that the movement does not forebode another invasion of Maryland; that having defeated the force under CROOK and put it on the run, the rebels have simply continued pursuit as far as the head of the valley, and that they will now devote all their energies to harvesting the rich crops of that region. Others, however, are confident that the enemy means serious business, and are of the opinion that the hostile column will be immediately pushed into Pennsylvania.

No apprehension whatever seems to be entertained that any demonstration will this time be made toward either Baltimore or Washington in any event. Energetic preparations, of which it would now be impolitic to speak, are on foot to check and repulse any attempts at a new invasion.

Gen. CROOK says that the force which attacked him near Winchester on Sunday was greatly superior to his own; that the enemy there showed a front four miles in extent, overlapping his own lines on both wings, and that they could easily have enveloped him, had he not made good his retreat. It is feared that Col. MULLIGAN is killed, but the reports as to the death or capture of CROOK and AVERILL are unfounded.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26.

It is extremely difficult to obtain any authentic information relative to affairs on the Upper Potomac and the rebel movements in the valley. By far the greater part of the rumors, and even positive statements, hourly put in circulation here, are evidently false, and therefore not worth repeating.

From all information thus far obtained, it is believed that it will be found that the rebel force at present in the valley, and reported to be at Martinsburgh and other points, is none other than the recent force of raiders, who, finding that they were no longer pursued by any large force, suddenly turned and fell upon our small force under Gen. CROOK, with the object of driving him back beyond the Potomac and freeing the valley from Federal troops, so as to be enabled to gather the crops of the valley, so vitally important to LEE's army. Doubtless they purpose at the same time to do all the mischief they can north of the Potomac, and may, it is thought, attempt a raid in the southern counties of Pennsylvania.

It is believed to-night that the wild stories, so extensively circulated here last night and to-day, of disaster to our forces in encountering the rebel advance, have little foundation in fact. The amount of the news, it is believed, will be found to be that Gen. CROOK was, after a sharp contest, compelled to fall back before a superior force, with no serious loss. The reported loss of guns does not appear to rest on anything more than rumor; and we have now counter reports that all the guns were saved.

The telegraph line is working west as far as Harper's Ferry, but is in the exclusive use of the military authorities. Trains are running regularly to Frederick and Harper's Ferry. There is no excitement here, and very little apprehension, though of course proper precautionary measures are in progress.

### From Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, July 26.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH has advised the State authorities to receive all companies tendered for one year's service, and to attach them temporarily to the organizations of one hundred day's men.

All is quiet on the Upper Potomac to-day.

## FROM GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

### The Skirmish on the James—A Position Occupied and Held by our Forces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Saturday Morning, July 23, 1864.

I wrote yesterday of the occupation, without loss on our part, by the Eleventh Maine regiment, on Thursday last, of a point on the north side of the James River, called Strawberry Plains, distant about a mile and a half below Gen. FOSTER's position at Deep Bottom. The enemy, however, proved unwilling to leave the place in our peaceable possession. A fine reach of the James is commanded from the spot, and it is precisely here that the rebels early in the week ran down a light battery of Whitworth guns, and fired upon the gunboat *Mendota*, doing some injury, and also upon Gen. FOSTER's headquarters, and afterward at the army gunboat *Chamberlain*, with Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUTLER on board.

The enemy, in superior force, attacked the Maine Regiment on Thursday night, and Lieut.-Col. HILL, commanding, in obedience to orders, slowly fell back before the assault, returning to Gen. FOSTER's headquarters, with the loss of one man as a set-off to his capture of a Lieutenant and ten privates from the enemy earlier in the day. Not quite disposed to yield the point without a further effort, Gen. FOSTER, yesterday morning, under cover of a fire from our gunboats, again sent the Maine Regiment out to retake the position; and they succeeded in their object, holding it all day by the help of the naval vessels. Last night reinforcements were to be thrown over, and we doubtless shall keep the place permanently. If we do this without more fighting, it will be a sure sign of weakness on the part of the enemy, to whom the position was full of advantage.

Beyond this very small matter, there is nothing new to send from the armies on the James River. It is possibly about as well that there is not. You must have plenty to occupy your minds and excite your devout gratitude in what the Army of the Cumberland is accomplishing near Atlanta, without wishing to hear that the period of rest this way, from which we are getting enjoyment and strength, is broken short. Matters are everywhere moving splendidly. Let us all take in a new stock of patience and hopefulness. The modest dispatch of Gen. SHERMAN to the War Department, announcing the victory over HOOD, was received here last evening with very heartfelt joy, and formed the topic for animated conversation around all the headquarter camp-fires. It is delightful to hear, at such times, the fervid words of commendation which the officers and men give to their successful brothers in arms. To-day the cheery tidings will spread through the camps, and there will be hurrahing, doubtless, all along the skirmish line, provoking the indignation and disgust of the enemy.

Mustering officers appear to be pretty busy now in mustering out of the service men whose terms of enlistment has expired. I never pass the office tent of a Commissary of Musters, and see before it a group of bronzed and seasoned veterans, waiting for their discharge papers, without regretting that the army is to lose them. But they have well earned their respite, and, after all, the majority of them will soon come back. Under the new call for troops many of them will be found in rank again, splendid substitutes for untrained men. The stay-at-homes will be willing to pay them roundly to serve in their stead, and most of the veterans will not be unwilling, after the novelty of a visit to their friends has worn away, to resume their gay and festive, free and easy, dashing and daring army life. Three years' experience of this sort, and most men will not be content without more. Imagine a trooper clinging to plow handles when he reads of his old comrades on a raid. The thing is impossible. H. J. W.

## FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

### Sinking of the Steamer B. M. Runyon—Fifty Lives Lost.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, July 25.

The steamer *James White*, from New-Orleans on the 18th inst., has arrived here.

She reports that the steamer *B. M. Runyon*, from Natchez, struck a snag off Griffiths' Landing, fifteen miles below Greenville, Miss., on the 21st inst., and sank to the hurricane roof in about five minutes. She had near 600 people on board, including 440 of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, 50 refugees, some furloughed soldiers, and quite a number of cabin passengers.

About fifty lives were lost. Half of this number belonged to the cavalry regiment, and the remainder, excepting two, were refugees and negroes. But two cabin passengers, a young man named CHAPMAN, of Alton, and a boy, are believed to have been lost.

Gunboat No. 11 came up about twenty minutes after the disaster, and recovered about 40 persons. Others swam ashore.

There were also on board the *Runyon*, 11 mules, 62 horses, 15 wagons, the camp equipage of the regiment—all of which with the boat is a total loss.

The *James White* brought up most of the rescued, except the cavalry, who were brought up by the marine brigade boat *Lena* to Memphis.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 24.

It is reported that a scout of rebel cavalry came into Hampton last night, frightening the darkies, &c., when they retired, doing but little damage.

The following deaths have occurred in the Hampton Hospital:

| | |
|---|---|
| B. Farley, 100th New-York. | Wm. H. Walton, 3d N. H. |
| J. Shochee, N. Y. Engin'rs. | Dan'l Way, 1st N. H. Cav. |
| O. Seymour, 76th N. Y. | J. L. Huntress, 14th N. H. |
| Thos. C. Murphy, 139th N. Y | Pat Mulligan, 10th N. H. |
| H. G. Fuller, 17th N. Y. Art. | E. N. Mower, 8th Me. |
| Wm. Karman, 9th N. Y. | Sam Connor, 11th Conn. |
| A. V. Terhune, 148th N. Y. | John Jackson, 11th Conn. |
| W. Campbell, 148th N. Y. | Chas. Brewster, Conn. Art. |
| Mich'l Hang, 10th N. Y. Art. | J. P. McManning, 26th Mass |
| D. Cummings, 10th N. Y. | Ed. Falley, 5th Maryland. |
| W. Mann, 11th Penn. | Geo. A. Draper, 27th Md. |
| E. Gibbons, 112th Penn. | J. Wezerman, 19th Wis. |
| Wm. Gobbes, 78th Penn. | D. S. Bannister, 19th Wis. |
| Dan. F. Denyber, 55th Pa. | Sam. Plato, 4th U. S. Inf. |
| Dan. Deal, 55th Penn. | Jas. Turner, 2d U. S. Colored Infantry. |
| S. W. McDowell, 85t Penn. | C. H. Pillow, 1st D. C. Cav |
| John J. Decker, 2d Tenn. | Jas. Williams, regiment unknown. |
| Wm. Hadman, 9th N. J. | |
| J. D. Taft, 5th Maryland. | |

### Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26.

A fatal accident occurred this morning. The front wall of a warehouse in course of erection on Paca-street, near Lexington-street, fell. Mrs. JAMES KEYSERS, passing at the time, was caught beneath the ruins. Her skull was fractured and both legs were broken, and her life is dispaired of. FRANK LIPP, a lad seven years of age, was fatally injured. Two workmen also were injured, but not fatally.

### Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 26.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $29,381,700 |
| Loans and Discounts | 59,973,500 |
| Specie | 5,733,000 |
| Due from other Banks | 13,473,700 |
| Due to other Banks | 9,151,000 |
| Deposits | 27,905,500 |
| Circulation | 9,775,500 |

### Another Disastrous Fire at Demarara.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 26.

Capt. STREET, of the British bark *Delaware*, from Demarara, reports that another disastrous fire occurred at that place on the 4th instant, which destroyed a large portion of the town saved from the previous fire. The loss is several millions of dollars

## THE ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA.

### Particulars of the Passage of the Chattahoochee.

### THE SUBSEQUENT BATTLES.

### Desperate Bravery Displayed by the Rebels.

### FIRM COURAGE OF OUR TROOPS.

### OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EIGHT MILES FROM ATLANTA, GA., Monday Morning, July 18, 1864.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

One of the most difficult jobs in the art of war is the successful crossing of a river in the face of the enemy, most especially when a structure has to be constructed under the fire of the opposing party. After considerable skirmishing, two pontoons were swung across the Chattahoochee, on the night of the 16th, and on the evening of the 17th the entire army and its baggage had been safely lodged on the south bank of the stream.

The successful passage of the Chattahoochee River was effected as follows: Early in the week, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third and Fourth Corps moved up the north bank of the river some fourteen miles, and crossed without opposition, leaving HOOKER and PALMER on the opposite bank, with the railroad dividing their two corps. At a proper time, HOWARD moved down to the right, to be in readiness to form a junction with the two corps, and to protect them while crossing. At noon on the 17th inst., PALMER's corps commenced crossing—JEFF. C. DAVIS' division in the advance. Before dark the Twentieth and Fourteenth were across, with their ammunition and baggage trains. At 9 o'clock that night, Gen. SHERMAN's whole force was upon the Atlanta side of the Chattahoochee, Gen. PALMER's corps resting upon the river upon the right, near the mouth of Peach-tree Creek, and in close proximity to where the railroad bridge (destroyed) spanned the stream, with HOOKER next on the left, then HOWARD and SCHOFIELD, while MCPHERSON's three corps formed the left wing, resting upon the river some fourteen miles from the extreme right.

The skirmishing was quite lively all day and until the first division had effected a crossing, when the enemy's sharpshooters retired, leaving us in full possession of the territory bordering upon the river.

The order of the line of battle may be easily arrived at by glancing at a Georgia State map, and the reader may readily learn how handsomely the rebel works were avoided at the railroad crossing, and upon the lower bank of Peach-tree creek.

THE ROUTE TO ATLANTA.

From the river, of course, the direct route to Atlanta is by the railway and accompanying highway. Instead of advancing here, Gen. SHERMAN rests his extreme right at the crotchet formed by the river and the creek and extends his left northeast to a distance of more than fourteen miles, with the intention of cleaning out the enemy by swinging the left.

PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

As soon as JEFF. C. DAVIS crossed, the rebels must have fled precipitately, as quite a considerable number of their dead and wounded were found upon the field. Our forces buried some twenty odd men, including two officers. The wounded included about the same number as the list of killed, and were the recipients of kind attention and medical treatment. One of the officers found and buried by the Sixty-ninth Ohio was labeled Major C. C. JAY, Thirteenth Mississippi. His pockets were turned inside out, and were bloody, giving one to understand that the surgeon had given him attention.

A NON-COMBATANT UNDER FIRE.

During this night (Sunday) the situation, at least for a non-combatant, was decidedly unpleasant. The lines were less than half a mile apart, our troops being engaged a portion of the night in erecting suitable defences.

Occasionally the rebels would salute us with a hissing shell or a cracking round shot, which made me feel duced restless, especially when they would strike (spud) in the dirt at a "respectable" distance, or lodge (chuck) in a tree in close proximity to my canvas-clad habitation. I felt on the whole, however, quite safe, as I was located nearly three-quarters of a mile from our own skirmish line.

The whole line moves this morning upon the enemy, and it is believed that if he is not too strong upon Peac-three Creek, we shall have accomplished half the distance between this and Atlanta to-day.

We captured a half dozen prisoners in our advance yesterday, but they were all very sullen.

They say that BRAGG is again in command, and that JOE JOHNSTON has been relieved for failing to cut up our rear. CHICKAMAUGUA.

NEAR BUCK HEAD, Ga., Monday July 18, 1864.

THE ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA.

It is evening—a magnificent sunset illuminates the West—and I sit me down to chronicle the events of the day. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to transmit you the history of the advance from the river to the Gate City in one stretch; but as many days may elapse, and many startling eisodes occur, ere we knock at the doors of Georgia's most flourishing town I deem it expedient to furnish you the incidents of the march in the shape of a diary, and transmit it you in snatches.

My letter, written to you early this morning, gives you a full description of the crossing of the Chattahoochee. At present writing we are encamped two miles from the river.

THE ORDER OF MARCH.

The line of battle was described at daylight this morning; but the right wing, resting as it is, on the river, and with little to do, moved but a trifling distance, and then not until a late hour—10:30 o'clock precisely. The centre made double the ground, while the left swung toward Atlanta, making between five and six miles.

In a very few words I will, for the second time, inform the reader of the order of march. You will recollect that the line is about fourteen miles in length, with both wings resting on the river, the right about a mile and a half north of the railroad crossing.

Glance at the map, and you will see a little stream called Peach-tree Creek. It is supposed that the enemy's guns glisten all along this creek—and so they do. To avoid the destruction of life which might occur, did the army march boldly up to these works, a flank movement is necessary—the left must swing around from the river, and threaten the country surrounding Atlanta, and force the enemy to evacuate his position upon the creek at the same time.

Accordingly, the order of march this morning was as follows: PALMER and HOOKER on the right, the former on the extreme—HOWARD and SCHOFIELD in the centre—MCPHERSON's three corps on the left, with FRANK BLAIR on the extreme. If the opposition is not furious, a portion of PALMER's corps is to move a couple of miles, with his flank still resting on the river; HOOKER is to move sufficiently fast to encamp to-night in and upon the right of "Buck Head;" HOWARD is to terminate his day's march in and upon the left of Buck Head, while MCPHERSON swings his three corps, making the line of battle describe a semi-circle from east to west; the extreme right resting upon the river, protecting our rear; the centre facing Atlanta from the north, and the left threatening the Georgia Railroad between Atlanta and Stone Mountain. I will add that this programme was carried out without serious opposition, with the exception that instead of the centre coming fully up to Buck Head, it encamped for the night less than a half mile in the rear of the aforesaid town.

THE MARCH.

As I have hinted, or stated, the advance encountered but slight opposition, although lively skirmishing was kept up along the whole line, except in one division upon the extreme right, from morning until night.

The troops in the regular line did not participate at all in the shooting, that being confined to about eight thousand cavalry, under STONEMAN and GARRARD, and the infantry skirmish line.

Portions of the right and right centre had lively exchanges with CHEATHAM's and CLEBURNE's divisions across two openings which were presented during the line of march, and in the latter, which was studded with dead trees, and upon which the Fourteenth Corps bivouacked, an artillery duel of great interest took place. Just to the left of the First Ohio Battery, in a sprinkling of trees, were Gens. THOMAS, PALMER, JEFF. C. DAVIS, JOHNSTON, KING, BAIRD and BRANNAN, but the rebel gunners, who had their batteries in the woods on the opposite side of the field, and but about three-fifths of a mile distant, did not deign to toss a shell into the bevy of luminaries above mentioned.

Across this latter field we lost seven men in killed and wounded. During the day, probably there were not twenty men killed and wounded outside of MCPHERSON's three corps. I have just seen Gen. STONEMAN's Chief of Staff, who has been upon the extreme left all day, and he informs me that the casualties in that division of the army are trifling.

Our own and the enemy's cavalry kept up a firing all day, and each side delivered upward of two hundred cannon shots.

* * * MIDNIGHT.—I have just arrived from HOOKER's and HOWARD's headquarters, but learn nothing of interest. The ammunition and supply trains are coming up, and will park for the night in the rear of their respective corps.

The officers and soldiers of this army, although in ecstacies at their own successes, are much troubled in regard to the situation in the East, especially the raid. They are troubled lest while we capture their queen we may lose our castle.

A difference of opinion exists as to whether we are to take Atlanta with or without a battle. For my part, I think that point will be decided to-morrow. There are many rebel "ditches" in this locality, and the deuce may be to pay ere Atlanta falls. We may have to encounter strong opposition at the eastern extremity of Peach-tree Creek, yet; then there are two more ditches, and then, the defences of the city present themselves, and must be carried by flank or storm.

Lieut. LEAMY, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, died last night. CHICKAMAUGA.

### DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

*Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

TWO MILES FROM ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 20, 1864, Via LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 24, 1864.

The past week has been one of great results, and the leader, SHERMAN, has bent his energies and the energies of his iron-sinewed army to the winning of a glorious and substantial victory. Two weeks ago, at Chattahoochee, with an army reduced by sickness and in cutting with sword and fire a route to the river, yet eager to push on and occupy Atlanta, but a brief rest was given it; and while JOHNSON's keen eyes viewed our forces apparently resting on the north bank, SHERMAN was solving a knotty problem of dislodging them from the south side of the Chattahoochee.

Our readers are familiar with the particulars of NEWTON's passage of the river; how HOWARD made a forced march to Rosewell, round the right of JOHNSTON, who had become so mystified at SHERMAN's apparent inactivity that he neglected to look to his flank. So rapidly had HOWARD thrown NEWTON across that ROSWELL's factories and the Government property were all destroyed, and DODGE's corps encamped on the south bank, ere JOHNSTON was aware of it.

SCHOFIELD crossed before the enemy could offer opposition. With his flank exposed, to contest the passage of our other corps would have been madness. He gave back, and SHERMAN transferred his whole army across to the rebel works, from which JOHNSTON, a few days before, promised to drive the invader into the river. With a loss of less than fifty, our rear crossed on Sunday. MCPHERSON had taken advantage of time, and while our right was making the south bank he was swinging his left (DODGE's) around via Crosskeys towards the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad.

On Monday morning the whole line advanced, MCPHERSON on the left, SCHOFIELD in the left centre, HOWARD in the centre, HOOKER in the right centre, and PALMER on the right. The Fourth Corps encountered WILLIAMS' Kentucky brigade of cavalry at JOHNSTON's house, near Minnie Creek, three miles from the river. BRADLEY, of NEWTON's division, had the advance, with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio and Third Kentucky, under Col. OPDYKE, as skirmishers. The rebels opened with artillery and carbines, but were driven back by the skirmishers and GOODSPEED's Ohio battery in thirty minutes, killing a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel and wounding twenty men. Our loss was six wounded. The Eighty-second Ohio and Fifteenth New-Jersey, from HOOKER's corps, supported our skirmishers on the right.

On being driven out, the cavalry retreated across Minnie Creek, and burned the bridges. A stand was made on the south side, but our skirmishers swam the stream and drove them out in disorder. No more opposition was encountered, and the Fourth Corps arrived at Buckhead at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, where the line of battle was formed in hastily prepared works, and a halt made for the night. At dark HOOKER's main force arrived and took a position on the right of the Fourth Corps. SCHOFIELD had moved on a parallel, and encountered but slight opposition. His left at night rested near Decatur, five miles from Atlanta.

Tuesday, HOWARD sent out reconnoitering parties on various roads in his front, comprising the Seventy-fifth Illinois, Col. BARNETT, and the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, Col. LUMMONS, from STANLEY's Division, with CROSS' Brigade in supporting distance; the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Illinois, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and detail from other regiments of NEWTON's Division, and the Fifty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-fifth Indiana, from WOOD's Division. The reconnoissance was pushed to reach the creek three and a half miles this side of Atlanta, WOOD finding the enemy entrenched in pretty strong works on the south side of the stream, which was about fifty feet broad and six feet deep.

NEWTON met with little hindrance to his advance, while STANLEY, who struck the river further up, saw no force in his front. HOOKER also made a reconnoissance to a point further down the creek, and finding the bridge destroyed, threw skirmishers over and engaged the enemy's cavalry, who fled ere his approach. At noon, WOOD received orders to advance upon the stream and effect a crossing. Selecting BEATTY's brigade, under the dashing Col. KNEFFLER, WOOD deployed to the right of the road about twelve miles. The creek takes a winding course through a ravine on a plantation, so that the rebel works were in full view. Deploying the Seventy-ninth Indiana and the Ninth Kansas as skirmishers, KNEFFLER moved cautiously down under cover to the creek, which was lined with a small growth of bushes. A few men swam the stream and threw down stringers, and the skirmishers as they crossed deployed to the right and left, and advanced on the rebel works. Many of KNEFFLER's command, finding the process of crossing tedious, hauled the guns and swam or forded the stream in time to carry the rebel works under an annoying artillery fire from a rebel battery, and to participate in the capture of thirty or forty prisoners. GIBBONS' brigade endeavored to cross in front, but the position was so exposed that it halted. Skirmishing continued until evening between KNEFFLER and the rebel infantry under BATES, but the latter continually lost ground. No troops ever fought harder than ours. The thought of getting into Atlanta seemed to spur them on to dare anything. During the evening the bridge was rebuilt by HAZEN, and the division passed over.

On Wednesday morning Gen. THOMAS ordered Gen. HOWARD to move by the left flank and close the gap between him and SCHOFIELD. WOOD's division was ordered from the position of the previous day, and now filled it, with orders to press heavily forward upon the direct road to Atlanta. STANLEY moved down the road leading to Atlanta via SCHOFIELD's right, crossed without much opposition, and formed a junction with SCHOFIELD at 12 o'clock noon, after some little delay in bridging the south branch of Peach Tree Creek. SCHOFIELD had the day previous formed a junction with MCPHERSON at Decatur, needing nothing but the cavalry.

MCPHERSON, on Tuesday and Wednesday, swung his left around to within three miles of the city, after having torn up over six miles of the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad between Stone Mountain and Decatur, with the aid of GARRARD's cavalry. SCHOFIELD immediately advanced upon a road running direct to the city, and when within three miles encountered the skirmishers of the enemy. Pushing rapidly forward his skirmishers and a battery he developed the strength of the enemy who, with infantry, had taken a strong position on the breastworks. HOWARD immediately advanced his division upon the rebel works, erected by them after they had been driven from the creek by KNEFFLER and GIBSON. KIMBALL, with his invincible brigade, led the charge upon the works, carrying them about 2 o'clock, and taking a number of prisoners. Skirmishing continued along the whole line until evening, with a loss of twenty or thirty and gaining of numerous advantages.

On the 15th, Gen. BRAGG and JEFF. DAVIS arrived at JOHNSTON's headquarters, and on the 16th a protracted council of war was held between DAVIS, JOHNSTON, BRAGG, GOV. BROWN and HOOD. What the result of the deliberation was is of course unknown, but on the 17th JOHNSTON issued his farewell to the army.

On the 18th, BRAGG, DAVIS and JOHNSTON took their departure for Richmond, and immediately followed the address of Gen. HOOD assuming command.

For several days previous to these addresses, vague reports were rife and put in circulation by deserters that troops from JOHNSTON's army were being sent to Mobile, Charleston and Virginia. But little credit was given the story, as it was believed the rebels had fallen back to Stone Mountain. MCPHERSON, however, developed the fact that they had not disappeared in that direction, and the destruction of Atlanta and West Point Railroad by STONEMAN's cavalry rendered it very improbable that any considerable portion of the enemy had retreated in that direction, but our advance was made, and we failed to discover any further than HINDMAN's and BATE's Divisions and one brigade of REYNOLD's Corps, with the report of scouts who saw troops shipped south. But little doubt remained that JOHNSTON was merely the *avant courier* of his army. That they have gone from Atlanta is beyond a doubt. HOOD is covering the removal of the army and Government property; and if he remains much longer in our front must be captured by our army, which is closing in around that doomed city.

Gate City is already nearly evacuated. Men, women and children, human and inhuman chattles are being hurried South, and the Atlanta *Appeal* seems alone to stand at the post of danger.

Our loss since crossing the river is about 75 men. Among the slightly wounded are the Major of the Seventy-ninth Indiana and Capt. EATON, of HAZEN's Staff.

The Atlanta *Appeal* reports that ROSSEAU has made a visit into Alabama and cut the railroad at Opelika and Tacakeka. The former is the Junction between Montgomery and Macon Railroads, closing the door to the reinforcement of Mobile.

### Details of the Battle.

BATTLE-FIELD, FOUR MILES FROM ATLANTA, July 21, Via LOUISVILLE, July 24, 1864.

Your correspondent has furnished you with full details of the movements of SHERMAN's army up to the movement of yesterday afternoon, when the dashing new rebel Commanding-General massed nearly his whole army against our right—composed of the Twenty-fourth and Twentieth Corps, and NEWTON's division of the Fourth Corps. This portion of our army was less than one-third of the whole, and met the most reckless, massive and headlong charge of the war, without yielding an inch, save a little on the flank of GEARY's division, where a gap in the line occurred, and where the enemy poured through, but was speedily checked. The attack was made by nearly the whole of the rebel army, and its complete repulse forms one of the most glorious chapters in SHERMAN's present campaign. Following are the details of the fight:

As your readers already know, our whole army had effected the crossing of Peach Tree Creek, a small but difficult stream circling Atlanta on the north and partially on the east, the crossing of which was safely completed by the morning of the 20th. Our men, under MCPHERSON, rested on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, south of Decatur and five miles from Atlanta. The Fourteenth Corps was on the extreme right, near the mouth of Peach Tree Creek. On the left of the Fourteenth Corps was the Twentieth Corps; on the left of the latter, NEWTON's division, of the Fourth Corps.

A gap had occurred in our lines for three miles, which was covered on the south bank of the creek by a portion of the pickets from NEWTON's division. On the left of the gap was concentrated the rest of our army, several divisions, originally on the right, having been moved there early on the morning of the 20th, with a view of strengthening that wing, in the front of which the enemy made numerous feints, as if about to precipitate his whole strength against it. The enemy thus being during the morning of the 20th masked on our left, orders were issued to NEWTON, HOOKER and PALMER on the right, to advance and close up the gap of three miles above referred to.

NEWTON, on the left, was ordered to move first, protecting the left flank by the creeks; successively HOOKER's and PALMER's were to close upon NEWTON, and establish a new line as fast as possible in advance of the trenches, which they had constructed a half mile south of Peach Tree Creek immediately after crossing. Accordingly, about 1 o'clock P. M. NEWTON deployed five regiments as skirmishers, and pushed forward, handsomely driving the enemy's sharpshooters before them, scattering their skirmishers and reserves. By 3 o'clock P. M. he had advanced three-quarters of a mile, and carried a prominent ridge in front, on which, after sending fresh skirmish lines forward, he proceeded to establish his division. His troops unflung knapsacks, stacked arms, and fell to erecting a rail barricade with a will.

HOOKER now advanced from the trenches—BUTTERFIELD's division (now commanded by Gen. WARD) on the left, GEARY on the centre, and WILLIAMS on the right. PALMER was prepared to close up on HOOKER whenever the latter should establish his new line. The country over which the advance was progressing is partially rolling and open, intersected with difficult creeks, and partially covered with dense undergrowth. In the advance, prisoners were captured at different points along the line, all of whom unanimously stated that no considerable body of the rebels were nearer than a mile and a half. They were, beyond doubt, sent forward for this purpose, as not less than one-quarter of the entire rebel army were considered within musket shot of our skirmishers at the same time. At twenty minutes of 4 P. M., and with the celerity of lightning, the rebel host issued forth from their concealment, and massed in enormous columns against NEWTON, coming on without skirmishers, and with yells whose volume exceeded any battle shout I ever heard. NEWTON's division had but half completed their barricades, and they had barely time to fall into line and seize their guns before the entire rebel column, composed of WALKER's and BATES' divisions of HARDEE's corps, was within range. The line of pickets guarding the interval between the right and left of our army, barely escaped capture by plunging into Peach Tree Creek, and swimming across.

The enemy had struck us at a vital point where a victory for him might be decisive. NEWTON had more ground to guard than he could cover by even a single line. For the first few minutes everything seemed trembling in the scale. NEWTON's left flank was greatly exposed and barely covered his bridge across Peach Tree Creek. Had it given way, there would have been great loss. Our whole right might have been rolled up and forced back to Chattahoochee River.

The rebel plan was to destroy our forces on the right, after which the army would be strong enough to confront, if not defeat, the remainder of our army. On the left, long lines of darkies, with pack-saddles, and other non-combatants, came pouncing across the bridge, with sweat running down in rivulets. Guards, with fixed bayonets, were placed at the bridge to collect whatever armed stragglers might appear; but none came, in spite of the furious charge. None of our troops were stampeded.

The rebel column poured down an open but rocky series of fields, toward NEWTON's left, evidently aiming at his bridges. At the moment the enemy first appeared, we had but two guns in position guarding this vital point, but Capt. GOODSPEED, NEWTON's Chief of Artillery, with splendid quickness, brought up ten more guns, making twelve. They opened with canister, the gunners working with frantic energy; four guns went into action on NEWTON's right. Up to the moment these guns opened, the rebel columns had steadily advanced, engaging NEWTON's three reduced brigades at terrible odds. It was wonderful how fast the enemy lost his grip when sixteen guns added their blast to the storm of bullets from the infantry. His columns slackened pace, and began to waver and lose their careful arrangement.

In vain the rebel cavalry rode up and down their lines, waving swords and exhorting men not to falter. In twenty minutes the assault had totally failed and the enemy gave way, retiring in confusion to the woods, from which they emerged, for the rest of the afternoon. They kept up a desultory fire, which was returned by our artillery, but they did not venture to renew it again. The rebel Gen. STEVENS, commanding a brigade in WALKER's division, was killed here. Nearly two hundred rebel dead were buried in NEWTON's front next morning. His brigade did not yield an inch.

WARD's division on NEWTON's right was struck at the same moment as NEWTON's. He had just halted his men at the foot of the hill for a brief rest. After his skirmishers had made their way to the crest of a wood, they came back to him stating that the enemy was charging over the open field in his front in immense force. Without a moment's hesitation, WARD ordered the division to meet the enemy with a counter charge. His men moved up the hill in splendid order, and when they gained the crest so close upon

*Continued on Eighth Page.*

# FROM THE SOUTH.

## REBEL NOTES ON RECENT OPERATIONS.

## THE FOOD QUESTION IN RICHMOND.

### How the Poor Manage to Live a Mystery.

We have received from our correspondent at Gen. BUTLER's headquarters a Richmond *Examiner* of July 21. We have previously published extracts from papers of the same date, but the following additional details are of interest:

### THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

*From the Richmond Examiner, July 21.*

Nor yet is the campaign fully understood which has occurred in that part of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, extending from the Potomac to the Tennessee and Kentucky lines. How that country has escaped utter desolation, under the military direction of the Aulic Council, which until recently issued orders from this city, seems now an unfathomable mystery. The Central Directory seems to have been totally blinded in regard to the enemy's schemes, both for May and June, in that quarter; and nothing but plunder and destruction marked the progress of the campaign, until three Yankee armies combined were actually thundering at the gates of Lynchburgh, when our Generals in that quarter, fortunately and to the joy of our inhabitants, began to receive orders from another voice.

That the designs of the enemy upon the western country may be fully understood, it is proper to republish a sketch of GRANT's plan of campaign for this region, as divulged by one of their military correspondents, which was once before given in these columns, and which has been completely authenticated by the actual movements.

The writer, several weeks ago, declared as follows:

"The theory which limits Gen. GRANT's plan of the campaign to the capture of Richmond does but half justice. He may capture the rebel capital without capturing the rebel Government machinery, and without overthrowing LEE's army. In that event further active and prompt operations will be necessary. Gen. GRANT foresees this, and has provided for it."

* * * * * * *

The second movement (GRANT's being the first) is that of SIGEL and STAHEL up the Shenandoah Valley toward Staunton, with the view first of taking possession of the Virginia Central Railroad, and ultimately effecting a lodgment upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Lynchburgh. The third is that of AVERILL moving toward the same great railroad, with a design of striking it at Salem. The fourth, that of Gen. CROOK, who is moving with a strong force and large supplies from Charleston toward Newbern, (Dublin Depot,) on the same railroad. The fifth, that of Maj. GALLUP, moving up the Virginia side of the Big Sandy, toward Abington, on the same road."

In one single particular did this writer commit an error. The movement from Kentucky by way of the Big Sandy, was a much more important one than to be intrusted to a Major. It was to have been made by an army of seven thousand troops—infantry, mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery—under command of a Major-General, and the General has since become known to fame under the name of BURBRIDGE. In another particular was the plan altered and enlarged, namely: in the movement from Winchester intrusted to SIGEL. It was altered by the defeat which that General received in May at Newmarket, from BRECKINRIDGE; it was enlarged by the subsequent augmentation of its forces by several thousand troops, drawn from the extreme Northwestern States, and by the appointment of Gen. HUNTER, an officer of higher rank, to its command—the same HUNTER, by the by, who inaugurated negro enlistments and miscegenation in the Department of Beaufort, South Carolina, as early as the first Winter of the war.

The invasion thus planned for Western Virginia comprehended a heavy aggregate of forces. First, there were the 7,000 of BURBRIDGE from Kentucky, 2,200 of whom actually got into Virginia through Pound Gap; next there were the 6,000 of CROOK, which came from the Lower Kanawha. These last were joined by AVERILL, with 2,500 cavalry, coming from Northwest Virginia; and, finally, there was the army of SIGEL, afterwards commanded and reinforced by HUNTER, whose strength was variously estimated, but was not less than 12,000. The grand aggregate of troops prepared for this invasion was not less than 27,000 men.

The design was that these different corps should strike the Lynchburgh and Tennessee and the Central Railroads simultaneously at Abingdon, Wytheville, Dublin depot and Staunton, and should afterward unite, centrally, west of Lynchburgh, and march against that town. Subsequent orders from Gen. GRANT to HUNTER directed him to take and hold the town at any loss and at all hazards, and assurances were given of speedy reinforcements and supplies to be furnished at that point.

There were two movements, the first in May, which miscarried; and the plan was afterward amended and set for June. In pursuance of the original plan, at the very moment that GRANT crossed the Rapidan, about the 6th of May, it was announced that SIGEL was in motion upon Staunton, CROOK upon Dublin depot, and AVERIL upon Wytheville, with design, after destroying that town and the lead mines, to unite with CROOK at Dublin for a march toward Lynchburgh; but no news came of a movement at that early day by "Major Gallup" alias Major-Gen. BURBRIDGE, upon Abingdon to Saltville. The sequel proved that we were poorly prepared to meet this concerted assault. BRECKENRIDGE had been ordered away from Dublin in a hurry, with all the troops he could collect at short notice, and sent down the valley to confront SIGEL, leaving nothing but a few scattered troops, afterward collected together by MCCAUSLAND, to oppose CROOK at Dublin.

BRECKINRIDGE defeated SIGEL, and drove him back in dismay and rout. But MCCAUSLAND, at Dublin, (who was junior to JENKINS for a brief period, before that officer received a mortal wound,) had but 1,500 men with which to resist CROOK's 6,000. He fought bravely, however, and so shattered CROOK's army as to destroy his design of proceeding toward Lynchburgh, and compel a retreat as far as Meadow Bluff, in Greenbrier, for the purpose of recruiting his disorganized army and repairing damages. CROOK left several hundred prisoners in our hands and all his wounded, but succeeded before leaving the region of the battle in destroying the important bridge over New River.

It so happened that we had a larger force at that time in the extreme southwest than anywhere else on the line of the Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad. The fact was fortunate, for it enabled Gen. W. E. JONES, then commanding there, to spare Gen. MORGAN's command for services further east. Thus it happened that Gen. MORGAN, making a forced march from Saltville, arrived at Wytheville with his mounted men in time to save that town from AVERILL, and to completely defeat that boasted cavalry officer, with a heavy loss of killed, wounded, prisoners and horses. This defeat was very important, for it prevented AVERILL from joining CROOK before the battle at Dublin, and before that General had found it necessary to fall back to Meadow Bluff. AVERILL arrived at Dublin two days after CROOK had gone. It was still further fortunate that Gen. MORGAN, at the same time that he marched from Saltville with his mounted men against AVERILL at Wytheville, was able to send his dismounted men by the railroad to Dublin, which force arrived there just in time to take part with MCCAULLAND in the fight which sent CROOK back to Meadow Bluff.

These occurrences took place in the early part of May, simultaneously with GRANT's operations in Spottsylvania. MORGAN's fight at Wytheville, MCCAUSLAND's at Dublin and BRECKINRIDGE's at Newmarket, all occurred about the same time with each other, and simultaneously with the great battles of the Wilderness between LEE and GRANT.

Subsequently to these events, for several weeks, as we have since found out to our cost, CROOK and AVERILL were refitting and preparing at Meadow Bluff for an advance on Staunton and Lynchburgh; HUNTER, superseding SIGEL, was organizing at Winchester heavy reinforcements for a second advance upon Lynchburgh by way of Staunton; and BURBRIDGE in Kentucky was getting ready to descend upon extreme Southwest Virginia, so as to prevent any advance from that direction upon the rear of the combined armies about to move on Lynchburgh.

It is frightful even now to recollect how inadequate our preparations were to meet these formidable enterprises of the enemy. BRECKINRIDGE, with the only army that could be called such, which we had west of the Blue Ridge, was ordered elsewhere, leaving nothing to confront twenty-seven thousand troops but a few small brigades of inferior cavalry, about two regiments of infantry and a small brigade (VAUGHAN's) of dismounted troops acting as infantry. To supply the place of BRECKINRIDGE, MCCAUSLAND's little force from Dublin was sent to the front of Staunton, and Gen. WILLIAM E. JONES was ordered to take all the troops he could move from Southwest Virginia to the same position in the lower valley. Accordingly Gen. JONES not only got together all the infantry west of the New River, but dismounted VAUGHAN's brigade of cavalry also, and took all to Staunton, leaving nothing in the extreme Southwest but a few disjointed bodies of cavalry, and MORGAN's command to meet BURBRIDGE, coming in from Kentucky. We all know what befell the heroic Gen. JONES at Staunton, commanding the little heterogeneous army thus hastily thrown together. We all are informed of the dauntless service of MCCAUSLAND, in his long and laborious retreat, fighting every day, from Staunton to Lynchburgh, and how the delay he produced in the enemy's march saved that town and that invaluable military position. He was one of the men who had learned to fight at Carnifax Ferry, Cotton Hill, Fort Donelson, and twenty other battles.

But the service which Gen. MORGAN rendered in the emergency of June is not so fully understood. Gen. JONES being ordered from the extreme Southwest, together with all the troops he could transport, to Staunton, at the very time that Southwest Virginia was about to be invaded by BURBRIDGE, Gen. MORGAN held a brief and hasty conference with him on the eve of his departure, in which it was agreed by both Generals that it would be in vain to meet BURBRIDGE in front, and that, as the enemy had much more to lose in Kentucky than we had in Virginia, the only chance of saving the Southwest was by MORGAN dashing boldly into the heart of Kentucky, and in that way drawing BURBRIDGE away. The plan was carried into effect and completely succeeded. BURBRIDGE was lured back, his army scattered and crippled, Southwest Virginia saved for the time, and the discomfited general set to reorganizing his command—a task which occupied him until the necessities of Gen. SHERMAN rendered all available reinforcements from Kentucky needful at Chattanooga.

These latter movements all took place in the first part of June, after the date of the battle of Coal Harbor. They were designed by GRANT as auxiliary to his own movement upon Petersburgh, and were a material part of the comprehensive plan he had formed for completely isolating Richmond. When these important movements west of the Blue Ridge, which had their focus at Lynchburgh, are considered in connection with SHERIDAN's great raid in the same central direction, and with the enterprise of WILSON and KAUTZ against the Danville and Weldon Railroads, all of them auxiliary to GRANT's attempt upon Petersburgh, we are obliged to accord to *the enemy's campaign for June the merit of unusual grasp and ability.* Thanks to the miracles of Providence wrought for us on the west of the Blue Ridge, and to the valor of our soldiers and skill of our Generals, so eminently displayed on the East, these formidable movements to encircle and overwhelm this city and State have completely failed, and Richmond is safe, until new armies are organized and new plans of campaign devised.

### THE FOOD QUESTION.

A GROWL AT THE COMMISSIONERS OF ASSESSMENT.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a long communication signed "MILES," finding fault with the schedule of prices fixed by the Commissioners of Assessment. The writer says:

To the astonishment of the army and of the country, save perhaps a favored clique having your ear, you have carried wheat, at a single bound, from five dollars a bushel to thirty dollars!! and other articles in proportion.

You assign these monstrous prices, no doubt, on the principle urged by some of our legislators, that the Government must compete with individuals in the market. And if circumstances anywhere exist allowing private buyers to afford $30 a bushel for wheat, the Government is bound to offer no less for what it purchases. Now, for a normal condition of society, this principle may be sound enough. But in a season of great convulsion like this, nothing can be more delusive. Why, see how common sense and universal action repudiate it. *Laborers can to-day command from citizen sany wages, from ten to fifteen dollars per diem, according to their craft.* When the Government needs the services of these men in the ranks and calls them into service, whether in field or workshop, does it dream of paying such wages? Does anybody pretend it would be just or proper to do so? No. Eighteen dollars per month is their prescribed allowance, with moderate extra pay for specified extra duty. I do not say this pittance is enough for the soldier. But I do say that the principle of paying him according to the market price of labor is preposterous, and the instance is itself proof how absurd it is to bring into competition with extortioners and speculators a Government struggling against the mightiest difficulties to protect the liberties, lives and property of the people from the ruin threatened by a gigantic aggression.

What is the meaning, moreover, of that provision of law which allows exemption from service to certain producers on their pledge to sell to the Government all their surplus at Commissioner's rates? Your vast market scale laughs to scorn that equitable contract; loads with wealth the easy exempt, whose compatriots are in the field toiling, suffering, bleeding, dying for his precious interests, and bankrupts the Government he is sacredly bound to aid, not only as a citizen, but as an honest contractor.

But where is your market price? Shall a few wealthy planters who rule the supplies for Richmond combine to fix market value that shall fill their coffers and starve the country? *I am credibly informed that, before your schedule appeared, thousands upon thousands of bushels of wheat could have been purchased in Fauquier and adjacent counties at five dollars a bushel*; that the people were anxious for the Government to secure it at that, and that they can scarcely believe that you are in earnest in assigning the unheard of figures, $30 a bushel. Indeed, a worthy gentleman, an officer of the army just returned from home, where he had been recovering from a severe wound, assures me that, previous to the promulgation of your schedule, nobody in Fauquier would give ten dollars for wheat, and, even after your scale was published, he could not accept more than twenty dollars for some he had to sell—even that seeming to him, notwithstanding the effect of your list, scarcely less than an outrage upon honesty.

Assuredly there is no scarcity in the country to warrant your prices. Were it proper, I could mention conclusive facts in proof of this.

Nor, before your incredible scale, was the currency so depreciated as to warrant so monstrous an advance. This, previous prices of provisions clearly evinced. What the currency will be worth under your action who can say? Strange, indeed, that three irresponsible gentlemen should have authority to subject to the dicta of a fee extortionate holders of provisions, the currency of a great country at a time like this, with all the mighty issues it involves, and that they should exercise that authority in such seeming ignorance, if not recklessless of consequences. Look at some of these consequences:

This monstrous and needless scale of prices must be a great encouragement to the enemy. *He will say, as indeed will everybody, either there is an insufficiency of food in the country or the people have no confidence in their money; either the starving point is at hand or the currency is worthless. Nothing short of imminent starvation or utter failure of Government credit can warrant such prices.* Although these ideas are both untrue, as already intimated to the full extent of your official influence, you give them support, and to the like extent do you encourage the enemy and induce him to believe that, nearly ruined as the South is, he has only to press his destructive policy a while longer and the prize is his. Not only so, but you are, at the same time, discouraging Southern martyrs themselves. You are proclaiming to them, behold gaunt famine about to devour you, and a dishonored treasury unable to help; your case is hopeless; why struggle against destiny? give up at once and die in despair! Sad indeed that Virginians, men of standing and intelligence should, by ill-considered action in posts of such critical significance, give authoritative support to these mischievous delusions.

Congress, at the late session, became satisfied that army officers were literally starving, and therefore provided for them one ration furnished, another to be purchased. This purchased ration, under your scale, costs more than the entire pay of hundreds, nay, thousands of officers. Do you say let them go without? Then they must virtually neglect their duties or vacate their posts. For an officer cannot, to any good purpose, serve his country while he is cook, ostler, &c. All the pay of these officers being thus consumed under your schedule for the scantiest fare, barely enough to keep body and soul together, what are they to do for clothing? Some of them have dependent families. How are they to live?

I tell you, gentlemen, you have not half weighed this matter. The clique surrounding you or having your ear you have heeded, but rights and interests vastly more important you have not appreciated. Breed extensive discontent among the officers of all grades in the army; let them find by your course that, for the sake of a pampered class at home, you are mocking all their sacrifices and sufferings, or that at their cost you are experimenting the theories of certain Congressional debaters, and you are preparing an experience for those favored ones, of which they little dream. The army refuses to protect them; what becomes of their stores, their gains? Believe me, you cannot safely trample upon the rights, the claims, the interests and the feelings of the patriotic men who, by baring their breasts to the common enemy, have hitherto shielded their fellow-citizens at home, and allowed them opportunity to pursue in safety their pleasant avocations. Let these latter ungratefully return intolerable injury for priceless benefit, and by selfishly refusing their share of public burden, if not grasping at inordinate gain, throw a double portion of sacrifice upon their protectors; and they must not be surprised if their victims decline by and by to retain such relations. Various farmers and speculators, turned over to the tender mercies of Yankee raiders, will soon learn the value of the protectors. You, gentlemen, are now helping them to despise, and find what an amazing mistake was made in attempting to relieve themselves from any share of Government support, while throwing upon the country's defenders such intolerable cost in addition to their other trials.

Never was people protected by a nobler army; but if Virginians, instead of contributing fairly to support that army, thus practice upon it, and leave it to suffer and starve, they may rest assured the army will go where it can subsist, and leave them to the fate they will richly deserve.

Depend upon it, gentlemen, these are truths here you may well ponder. And if you do not, ere long, reduce your schedule to a reasonable scale, fearful will be your responsibility for the consequences.

### OUR FINANCES.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

Who will lend fifty millions, just for one month, to Mr. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Washington Treasury? One little month, he will repay it on the 1st of September, upon his sacred word of honor, provided the military situation be favorable. What "German bankers," what Jews—or Gentiles—will seize this magnificent chance of an investment, at the same time that they save "the last hope of free Government for mankind"—namely, the shoddy Government of Washington? Will HOPE, of Amsterdam, BARING, of London, ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, speak first? It is a loan, a loan at good interest, that Mr. FESSENDEN wants. Here is no danger; no deception, gentlemen! You will be repaid on the 1st of September, to an absolute certainty—provided there is "military success." Mr. FESSENDEN is as honorable as Ranger in WYCHERLEY's play, who, in borrowing money from *Foppington*, says, loftily, "But it is to be repaid you. Nay, I shall not borrow it unless you pledge your honor that it is to be repaid you!" Thus, although all the capitalists and bankers of the globe might well covet the privilege of placing their funds at FESSENDEN's disposal—for one short month—to save so noble a cause, in which they and their posterity are so deeply concerned—yet FESSENDEN scorns to take their money save as a loan. The Yankee nation is going to save, redeem and exalt all kindreds, and tongues, and peoples, strictly out of its own pocket. Confound the expense! The Yankee nation has given an order for the millenium, and desires the whole bill to be presented for payment at the Treasury in Washington, on the 1st of September—provided Richmond shall have been taken before that day.

A few days ago we were informed, by the New-York papers, that Mr. FESSENDEN, on coming into office, had an interview with the bankers of that City, and asked them for a loan of fifty millions; saying that "If Richmond were in our (the Yankees) possession" there could be no sort of difficulty; but as that event had not yet happened, he was obliged to tide over the little interval of perhaps three or four weeks—but to make the thing sure, he would say till the first of September. Till that day he would trouble them for a matter of fifty million dollars. The first accounts of this affair that reached us, represented the bankers as perfectly willing to accommodate Mr. FESSENDEN to that amount; but the friends of Human Freedom will be concerned to learn from the *Tribune*, of the 14th, that unexpected difficulties arise. In short, the bankers agreed to advance the money, nominally, but on terms which would give them an enormous interest, and their Government little or no money. The *Tribune* says now: "the proposition of the Banks to lend Mr. FESSENDEN fifty millions has not been accepted. They stipulate that the money shall be paid to the credit of the Government, and be drawn again direct, instead of passing through the Sub-Treasury and National Banks. It is proposed to pay for the Seven-thirties in five per cent. interest-bearing notes; a process which would give the banks an increase of interest, but the Government little money." The great Abolition organ of New-York is naturally disgusted with persons who hesitate to give their money, and plenty of money, upon the easiest terms, to "tide over" such a crisis; and only for a month. It continues: "Mr. FESSENDEN has not come to increase the interest upon old loans only, but *to get fresh money*; and failing with the banks, may appeal to *the people*." So the bankers, if they really desire this unequalled investment, must look sharp; it will be offered to the people; and that *they* will eagerly snatch at it, the *Tribune* has no doubt, if they are only offered a high enough rate of interest. To encourage FESSENDEN, the writer remarks: "Mr. CISCO once paid one per cent. per month, and rendered the Government valuable service in the act; it was paid in an emergency, and saved the national credit." Mr. FESSENDEN is thus exhorted to save the national credit again, though he should have to pay, or at least to promise, *two* per cent. a month. For when your credit needs saving too often, you may observe that it needs a larger and larger sacrifice each time. It is like the "Union" which was continually getting saved; or like the pitcher that went so often to the well.

Here, however, is the state of the case. Mr. FESSENDEN must have fifty million dollars at once for a month. He will pay good interest—say twenty-four per cent. per annum. If the loan be not at once filled up, there is a threat of throwing it open to *the people*. Perhaps it may occur to our Secretary, Mr. TRENHOLM, as a good speculation and admirable method of strengthening his financial position—to anticipate "the people," and ROTHSCHILD and BARING, and the rest, and lend the money to FESSENDEN. He may rely on being repaid on the first of September—provided Richmond be taken by that day.

### THE HUCKSTERS.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

There is a subject of deep interest to the citizens of Richmond, which demands the attention of the Council. *The extortionate prices demanded for all kinds of vegetables and other supplies in the markets are the subject of serious consideration. How the middle and poor classes of citizens supply themselves with the necessaries of life is a wonder.* The rich care not for the cost, for their abundant resources enable them to meet any demands. The speculators care not, for they make enormous profits on whatever they buy and sell. But the classes we have mentioned, which constitute the large majority of the community, are made to suffer beyond endurance. One of the causes of these high prices is the permission to the hucksters to buy provisions and retail them again in the market. The hucksters are a small class of disreputable persons, being mostly shirkers of military service, who, combining together, are enabled to command the market, and exact any prices they choose from the necessity of the people. In former times we had an ordinance prohibiting this traffic. It was thought wise by the City Council, under peculiar circumstances, to repeal this wise regulation. The consequence has been that the hucksters now besiege our railroad and canal depots, hover around our commission stores, and at once buy up in quantities every article of food that comes to the city, and immediately exhibit them in market at enormous profits. *It would seem that everything possible has been done, as if with the express design to starve the people of Richmond.* The Government seizes all the transportation of our railroads, and it becomes almost impossible for private persons to obtain transportation for anything, and when an article is permitted to reach us, it is pounced upon by happy hucksters, who prey upon the wants of their fellow-citizens. We call the attention of the Council to this latter grievance. Their interference to prevent the evil complained of would meet the approbation of a large majority of the people, and contribute much to alleviate the distress of the community.

We feel assured it is the desire of the Council to do whatever in them lays to alleviate the present sad condition of the masses, and therefore take the liberty of making a suggestion. This huckster question is an old sore that has bothered many Councils, but the time has come when it should be met fully and fairly, and the point decided whether it is absolutely necessary that the food consumed by our people should, after leaving the producer, pass through the hands of the hucksters, thereby receiving an enhancement of 50 to 100 per cent. We would make this simple suggestion to the Council: At the meeting which takes place to-day appoint a committee to examine into and report upon this subject. If the committee, after a thorough examination of the subject, find that they can do good, let them so report. It will at least be some solace in our misery to know that our ills are beyond human remedy.

### THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

Atlanta is now the centre of great interest. All eyes are turned there in daily expectation of hearing of a great battle between the two armies that are close upon each other. All remains quiet there yet. The latest Atlanta date we have—the *Appeal*—says, editorially:

"The enemy are all quiet, and are chiefly engaged in washing, picking blackberries and resting, and show no evidences of an immediate advance, but seem to be massing their infantry on their left and our right, near Roswell. Slight skirmishing continues across the river, near the burnt bridge. SHERMAN's and THOMAS' headquarters are near Vining's Station.

HOWARD has ordered back Gen. NEWTON, commanding one of his divisions, to the north side of the river, and Gen. DODGE, commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, with two small divisions of infantry, immediately crossed to the south side and took NEWTON's place.

SCHOFIELD has one division of the Twenty-third Army Corps on the south side of the river, opposite Soap Creek.

GARRARD has one division of cavalry on this side of the Chattahoochee River, in front of DODGE's infantry, on the Buckhead Valley Railroad, distant about three-fourths of a mile from the river, behind temporary breastworks of rails and dirt."

FROM THE FRONT.

A correspondent of the *Appeal* writes from the front:

"The movement referred to in my letter of yesterday of the enemy as indicating a retrograde movement turns out to have been another one of SHERMAN's numerous flank movements, or at least the beginning of one in the direction of Roswell, as it has been ascertained that SCHOFIELD's corps, which has hitherto constituted the right wing of their army, has crossed to the south side of the river in that vicinity, and DODGE's corps some seven miles lower down, with GARRARD's cavalry division, is in their front, operating on the neighboring planters in a style peculiarly their own.

Whether this is but the advance of the main body, or merely a threatened raid on Stone Mountain, the next few days will disclose, but it is the opinion of many that SHERMAN will follow with the main body, and, leaving a sufficient force within the works upon the north bank, will endeavor, by a movement upon Stone Mountain, or some other point upon the Georgia road, to compel Gen. JOHNSTON to evacuate Atlanta.

Stringent orders have been issued to-day in regard to issuing passes to the rear, and lucky indeed is he who has one in his possession with the broad seal of army headquarters—which all must have—upon it."

REPORTS AND RUMORS.

A correspondent writes from Atlanta:

"The most interesting, and, perhaps, significant event of yesterday, was the arrival of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. Riding into the city yesterday, I saw the General and two or three other gentlemen—perhaps of his own personal staff—in a carriage, going out to Gen. JOHNSTON's headquarters.

The enemy seems to be painfully quiet, while the situation on this side of the river is unchanged. We are watching the Yankees across the river with ceaseless vigilance. Occasionally the pickets and light batteries on the flanks exchange shots, as if to remind both parties that hostilities have not been suspended."

A facetious soldier explains the unexpected dove-like civility of the Yankees for the past few days. He says that the limits of the Confederacy are so contracted by our retrograde across the river that they refrain from firing, especially with "lamp-posts" and "Quartermaster dispatches," for fear of injuring their friends at Andersonville, and posts on the coasts. Thoughtful, isn't it? Surely it is "an ill wind that blows no good."

Atlanta is no longer crowded with one-third of the army. The strictest orders have been issued on the subject, and are rigidly enforced; and woe be to the luckless rebel who strays into the city without proper authority. Few, if any are here, except upon business, and with proper papers. This is just as it should be. Every soldier and officer has his post, and should be at it.

A young lady, now in this city, who left Chickamauga ten days ago, and escaped through the enemy's lines, furnished some interesting information. She lived on the railroad, and says that many bridges have been burned, and that not a single train had passed over the road from Dalton to Chattanooga in some weeks; the country is infested with gangs of Yankee deserters, and that they swear they are done fighting, &c. Also, that the Yankee supplies are hauled overland from Chattanooga to Rome, thence by rail to Kingston, and there hauled again.

THE DEFENCE OF ATLANTA.

The whole Georgia press, so far as we have been able to observe, seems unanimous to the opinion that Atlanta should be defended to the last extremity. The Savannah *Republican*, in an article urging its defence, says:

"Is Atlanta to be given up? For the honor of Georgia we hope not. If the army cannot do it, the people of Georgia should. This burning disgrace should never be allowed to rest up us, for we have the power if we will only use it. There are enough able-bodied men out of the army now within the limits of our State to constitute a larger army than JOHNSTON's, and if but one-third of them would only shoulder their guns and fly to the rescue, the vandal hordes of LINCOLN would be in full retreat to Chattanooga in less than a week.

Will they do it? *Now* is the time. To-morrow or next week may be too late to avert the deep degradation and mighty sacrifices of homes and property that are hanging over the heads of our people. There is not a man in the State who is not directly interested in the result, for the triumph of SHERMAN involves the ruin of us all. No man will have anything that he can call his own. Everything will be held at the mercy of the merciless foe, and we may read our fate in the bitter experience of thousands who have been brought under the Abolition yoke.

Again, we ask, will the people of Georgia come to the rescue of their State from the foul pollution? They have done it at Richmond, Petersburgh, Jackson and other points during this war; and it is a remarkable fact that in every instance God has blessed the effort and caused the invaders to fall back in dismay. We have much to encourage the militia and nothing to discourage them.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

Lieut.-Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART, assumed command of the Army of the Mississippi, in place of the lamented Lieut.-Gen. POLK. Maj.-Gen. H. D. CLAYTON takes charge of STEWART's old division, and Brig.-Gen. J. T. HOLTZCLAW succeeds the latter as Brigade Commander. The War Department has been more than usually happy in making this selection.

### THE DEMOCRATS AND THE REBELS.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

Looking casually over an article of a New-York Democratic paper and finding this phrase—"The union of the Democracy to drive the vandal hosts from the capital never gave a richer promise of success than at the present writing"—one might imagine that the article referred to the Confederate raiders at Silver Spring, under the title of "vandal hosts;" and that it was calling upon its Democrats to rally and march to the defence of Washington and the Government against the audacious "rebels." But no; on looking further you find that the vandal hordes which this newspaper desires to drive from the capital are no other than LINCOLN and SEWARD, and the Republican officeholders and contractors. It has even good hope of seeing this good work soon carried through; for it adds: "The shoddy hordes see clearly, as did the guilty Belshazzar, that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Now, it is a singular coincidence, that about the time of the appearance of this article, one HARRY GILMORE (if such, indeed, be the name of the raider) was before Washington, endeavoring, or at least, wishing, to accomplish that very business which the New-York *News* so much desiderates—namely, the driving of the vandal hosts and shoddy hordes away from the capital. The concurrence of time, and apparent unity of purpose, between these Yankee Democrats and our Confederates—both being extremely desirous to drive out of Washington its present occupants—cannot fail to suggest at least the possibility of a species of alliance between the Confederacy and the Democrats, to effect a result which they both so vehemently wish for. It is true, that alliance would have to be most carefully guarded on our side. It should bear most strictly the character of aid given by a foreign nation to a revolution.

### THE TOBACCO RATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Examiner:*

I desire, through your paper, to call the attention of the authorities to the quality of the tobacco rations now being issued to the army. It is absolutely *rotten*, and is what was called before the war "free negro tobacco."

We desire to know whose business it is to procure this tobacco. There must be some complicity between the persons whose duty it is to furnish it and those whose duty it is to issue it. In the name of the soldiers, humanity and justice, I ask how long are we to be the victims of dishonest quartermasters and commissaries? We are willing for the cause in which we are engaged, if necessity requires, cheerfully to submit to short allowance of other rations, because we appreciate such a necessity. But we cannot understand why we are thus imposed upon in regard to the article of tobacco. To prove to you that I am speaking truthfully in this matter, I forward to you a sample of the tobacco drawn by us yesterday. I hope you will publish this communication in order that the officials may see what an imposition is practiced upon soldiers, and apply the remedy.

Very respectfully, A SOLDIER.

[NOTE.—The sample of tobacco alluded to above is in our possession. It is very rotten, and soaked in liquorice, mean liquor, sugar, &c., to hide its true character; but to smell it, even with all this doctoring, is enough to sicken the stomach of the most hardy soldier. This is the second or third time we have called attention to the rotten tobacco drawn by our soldiers. Why is it not remedied? Are Quartermasters interested in the matter?]

### TROUBLE ABOUT THE NEGROES.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

We regret to learn that many of the negroes captured from the Kautz and Wilson raiders have not been returned to their owners, nor have they been advertised, so that their owners can learn their whereabouts. Every man and officer who has recovered a stolen slave ought, as soon as practicable, to advertise him or her. The law requires this; and besides it is the plain dictate of justice and patriotism. The crops on many fertile plantations will be lost to the country by the absence of negroes carried off at a most important season of the year.

Many unprincipled persons who have taken up negroes, dropped by the raiders, have put them to work on their own estates, or are holding them until large rewards shall be offered for them.

A squad of thirty-six negroes, recaptured from the raiders at Stony Creek, were sent to Raleigh, and thence to Wilmington, where they were put to work on the fortifications, and it is said that Gen. WHITING refused to give them up, upon the ground that they were needed for the public defence. These negroes have never been advertised. We do not see by what right the negroes of Virginia planters are seized and retained to work upon fortifications in North Carolina. Virginia has never drawn any negroes from North Carolina for such a purpose, and Carolina has quite as many slaves in proportion to her lines of defence as Virginia, and if Gen. WHITING wants labor he should draw it from the State in which he is operating.

### NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

Mr. DAVIS, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* newspaper, and Mr. ZEITLER, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, accredited to those journals, and several other reputed correspondents, have been forwarded to Salisbury, N. C., in conformity with instructions from the War Department, through the Exchange Bureau. Mr. FRANCIS, correspondent of the New-York *World*, is reserved for special exchange. The Lincoln Government holds "Asa Hartz" and a number of other newspaper correspondents and literary gentlemen, and upon their signifying acquiescence to a fair "swop," with something "to boot," they can have it, and be accommodated.

## THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

### Regulations for its Assessment and Collection.

Secretary FESSENDEN has just issued the following regulations for the assessment and collection of the Special Income Tax upon the Income of 1863:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

The joint resolution imposing a special income duty, approved July 4, 1864, provides that there shall be levied on the 1st of October, 1864, upon the gains, profits or income for the year 1863, of all persons residing in the United States, or of citizens of the United States residing abroad, a duty of 5 per cent. on all sums exceeding $600. It is also provided that, in estimating income for this purpose, no deductions shall be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation or company, nor shall any deduction be made for any salary or pay received.

In order to facilitate the assessment of this tax, assessors are directed to scrutinize carefully the returns of income heretofore made to them for the year 1863 by persons residing within the United States, and to select all such as have been made in detail, in the manner provided upon Form No. 24, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and with the accuracy and correctness of which they are thoroughly satisfied. When deductions have been made from any such return on account of dividends or interest received from any corporation, or on account of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States, the amounts thus deducted will be added to the amount heretofore assessed, and any income derived from interest upon United States securities will be included in the same total. The income thus determined may be entered in the list as the amount upon which the special duty of 5 per cent. is to be assessed.

Assessors will direct their assistants to procure returns from all persons residing in their several divisions who have heretofore made no return in detail, or with whose returns as heretofore made they have any reasons to be dissatisfied, and from the agents of all citizens of the United States residing abroad and belonging in their several divisions. Notice should be left with all such persons at least ten days before the 1st day of October, requiring them to make return, under oath or affirmation, on or before said 1st day of October, in the manner provided by the act of June 30, 1864. By the terms of that act the return must state the sources from which the income is derived—whether from any kind of property, or the purchase and sale of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, or otherwise. The distinction heretofore made between the incomes of residents and of non-resident citizens is set aside, and the latter are to be treated in all respects in the same manner as the former.

Assistant assessors will transmit the returns to the assessors of their respective districts as rapidly as they are received, and in all cases within ten days after the 1st of October. If any person shall have neglected to give in a return in the form required, or if any person shall have given in a return which, in the opinion of the assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement or undervaluation, it will be the duty of the assessor to summon such person, or his agent, to appear and produce all books of account containing entries relating to the trade or business of such person, and to summon any other persons, as he may deem proper, to give testimony, in the manner prescribed in section 14 of the act of June 30, 1864.

If upon such examination it shall appear that any person has made a false or fraudulent return, the assessor will estimate the income of such person according to the best information which he can obtain, and assess the duty thereon, and enter the same in the list, adding one hundred per centum to such duty. The assessor will, in like manner, estimate the income of all persons who shall have neglected to make return on or before the first day of October, and assess the duty thereon; and, except in cases of sickness or absence, he will add fifty per centum to such duty. No return can be accepted which is not verified by oath or affirmation; and if any such return is transmitted to the assessor, he will proceed in the same manner as if no return had been received.

Immediately thereafter the assessor will make up an alphabetical list of all persons who have been assessed for the special income duty in each division of his district, and will then advertise in some newspaper published in each county of his district, if such there be—if not, in some newspaper nearest thereto in the same collection district—the time and place, within said county, where said list may be examined; and the list shall remain open for ten days for the inspection of all persons who may apply for the same.

No relief from assessments which are made after the examination of witnesses, as provided in section 14, of the act of June 30, 1864, can be given by the assessor; but any persons aggrieved will have a right of appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In all other cases the assessor may revise any assessment, including those made upon the basis of returns heretofore received, at any time before the first day of November, 1864.

It is explicitly provided by the act of June 30, 1864, that copies of all lists returned to the collector shall remain in the office of the assessor, and *shall be open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same.* It is of especial importance that assessors give full effect to this provision with reference to the lists heretofore made up and containing the assessments upon the income for the year 1863, in order that the amplest opportunity may be given for the detection of any fraudulent returns that may have been made, and any omissions that may have occurred; and for this purpose assessors should seek the coöperation of all tax-paying citizens.

Assistant assessors will be particularly careful to obtain returns from persons employed in the service of the United States, whose names may not appear on the annual assessment list, as the special income duty upon their salaries, imposed by the joint resolution of July 4, is not to be withheld by paymasters, but must be assessed in the same manner as income from other sources.

Immediately after the 1st of November the lists made in accordance with these regulations will be returned to the several collectors in the manner provided by law, and the subsequent proceedings for the collection of the duty will be in all respects similar to those for the collection of taxes assessed in the annual list.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

## THE DEPOSITARIES OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS.

### Regulations Respecting the Employment of Banking Associations as Depositaries of the Public Moneys and Financial Agents of the United States, adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

1. Any Banking Association organized and doing business under the act entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by the pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, may qualify itself to become a depositary of the public moneys and a financial agent of the United States by giving security, as hereinafter specified, in any sum not less than fifty thousand dollars. The whole amount of security given may be, and not less than one-fifth must be, by a deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of an equal amount of six per cent. bonds of the United States; and the remainder, if any, by the personal bonds of the directors and stockholders of the Association, to be likewise deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. When a greater amount of security than one-fifth is given by deposit of United States Bonds, any portion of the excess may be withdrawn and personal bonds substituted on application to the Secretary, in accordance with his directions. Personal bonds may be joint and several, or at the option of the obligors, several only. Each several bond must be accompanied by proof, by the affidavit of the maker or otherwise, of the ability of the obligor to satisfy the penalty after the payment of all debts. And each joint and several bond must be accompanied by the affidavit of each obligor of his ability, after the payment of all debts, to satisfy such amount of the penalty as may be stated in such affidavit; and the aggregate of the amounts must be equal to the penalty. The bonds thus executed will remain in force four years, and until renewal or substitution, unless the liability of one or more of the obligors be sooner terminated by notice; and must be seasonably replaced by renewal, or by like bonds of other obligors. And whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be of opinion that any bond so given shall have become insufficient, he may require such additional bond or bonds as he may judge necessary for perfect security.

2. Whenever any such association shall have given security as aforesaid, it will be designated as a depositary of public moneys and a financial agent of the United States, subject to general regulations as other depositaries and agents; and instructions will be issued to such collectors of internal revenue and other officers of the United States as may be most conveniently situated, to make their deposits with such association; but in no case will the deposits so made be allowed to exceed the amount of security given, nor the amount of capital actually paid in. Whenever any banking association shall desire to discontinue the receipt and safe-keeping of public deposits, or to reduce the amount of security given for the same, application may be made to the Secretary, who, on being satisfied that all engagements and duties of such association as financial agent and depositary have been faithfully performed, will make such order of discontinuance or reduction as may, in his judgment, be compatible with the public interests.

3. Any obligor, upon any personal bond, executed as aforesaid, may, at any time, notify the Secretary of the Treasury, in writing, that he will not be responsible for any deposits made after any date not less than three months subsequent to the receipt of such notice by the Secretary; and such obligor shall not be deemed or held responsible for any deposits made after the expiration of said three months; but the Banking Association concerned will be required to furnish, before the expiration of said three months, another bond in lieu of the one discharged by such action; and unless said substituted bond be furnished as required no deposits will thereafter be made with such Association.

4. Every National Bank which may qualify itself to become a depositary of public moneys will, whenever the amount of Government deposits held by it shall be in excess of that to which it shall be entitled by the bonds and obligations lodged with the department as security therefor, immediately notify the department of the amount of such excess, and forthwith deposit the same with the nearest Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and thereupon such Assistant Treasurer or designated depository will issue his certificate of deposit in duplicate therefor, the original of which will be forwarded by the depositor to the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. No National Bank will hereafter be designated as a temporary depositary of public moneys, on the pledge of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure its circulating notes, unless it shall have so deposited bonds to the amount of at least twenty-five thousand dollars; nor will any such bank be hereafter designated as a permanent depository of public moneys until it shall have deposited, with the Treasurer of the United States, United States bonds and individual bonds to the amount of at least fifty thousand dollars.

6. Every National Bank, which may now be, or that may hereafter become, a depositary of public moneys, will, upon the receipt of any such money, place the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and will immediately issue therefor, to the officer or other person making such deposit, certificates in triplicate for each and every amount so received. The original will be, by the then next mail, forwarded, addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States" at *Washington, D. C.*, marked "*Official Business*," over the signature of the President or Cashier as "Designated Depositary." The duplicate and triplicate will be handed to the person making the deposit, who will immediately forward the former to the "Commissioner of Internal Revenue" at *Washington, D. C.*, retaining the latter.

7. Every National Bank that now holds, or that may hereafter receive or hold any moneys belonging to the Treasury of the United States, shall, at the close of the business of each week, forward by the first mail, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C., marked "Official Business," with the signature of the President or Cashier, as "Designated Depositary," a statement of all such moneys so received since the date of the last report, exhibiting the name of each depositor, the amount of each deposit, the account on which the same was made, and the number of each certificate issued, and a statement also of all moneys paid out on the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, or transferred by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and of the balance then remaining in said bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and shall also make and forward, in like manner, two other like statements, one to the Treasurer of the United States, and one to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

FORM OF BOND.

*Know all men by these presents,* That (I or we) ———, of the county of ———, and State of ———, (stockholder or director, if such,) of the ——— National Bank of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———; a Banking Association doing business under an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, (am or are) held and firmly bound unto the United States in the sum of ——— thousand dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, (I or we) bind (myself or ourselves, my or our) heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas, in conformity with the provisions of the forty-ninth section of the Act of Congress aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States (proposes to select and employ, or has selected and employed) the said ——— National Bank of ——— as a depository of public moneys and a financial agent of the United States; and whereas, the Secretary aforesaid requires as a condition of such selection and employment, that said bank should furnish to the Government certain personal security for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public moneys that have been or may be deposited in said bank, and for the faithful discharge of such duties as a financial agent of the United States as may be lawfully required of it; and whereas, the above-named (has or have) agreed to become a surety or sureties) to the amount of ——— dollars for said bank for the safe-keeping and prompt payment on demand of all public moneys deposited with it, and for the faithful discharge by said bank of its duties as a financial agent of the United States.

Now, if the said ——— National Bank of ——— has well and faithfully discharged, and shall hereafter well and faithfully discharge, the duties that have been or may be required of it as a depositary of the public moneys, and a financial agent of the United States, and shall faithfully account for and promptly pay over, on the checks or drafts of the proper officers of the Government, all moneys of the United States that have been or may hereafter be deposited in said bank, or may have come, or may hereafter come, into the possession of said bank as a depositary or financial agent of the United States or otherwise; and shall also account for and deliver on demand, to the proper officer of the Government, all bonds, securities, and other articles of value belonging to the United States that have come or may come into the possession of said bank as such depositary or financial agent, and shall promptly and faithfully perform such other financial duties as may be lawfully required of it, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise of force.

In witness whereof (I or we) have hereunto set (my or our) (hand and seal or hands and seals) this ——— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ———.

..........L. S.
..........L. S.

NOTE.—*A fifty cent Revenue Stamp must be attached to each Bond, and a five cent Revenue Stamp to each Notary's Certificate.*

## THE FREMONT MOVEMENT.

### Its Real Object and Purpose Beginning to be Apparent.

*From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, July 30.*

We regret to see that the movement in favor of Gen. FREMONT, which it was hoped would have secured a good national candidate from the Democratic party, has, through the imprudence of its orators and organs, *resolved itself into a mere auxiliary agency to the nomination of McClellan.* The elements which originally rallied round FREMONT, and which fashioned the platform subsequently modified at Cleveland, was an earnest, ardent, liberty-loving, rebel-hating element, and which, obeying these instincts, was bitterly opposed to everything that savored of Copperheadism, or that exhibited the slightest indication of conservative proclivity. Indeed, it was the restive hostility of ardent men to Mr. LINCOLN's retention of pro-Slavery Generals, and *the suspicion that he was disposed to compromise with the rebellion, which gave shape and vigor to this organization of the radical Democracy.* The FREMONT movement was, in short, the fartherest from copperheadism or retrogression, of any political formation known to the country; and yet, strangely enough, *we now find it in practical alliance with the Copperhead tacticians, and combining with them, actively, in restoring their most pernicious representatives to popular esteem.*

We feel quite sure that Gen. FREMONT never contemplated the performance of such a *rôle* as this, and equally sure he is not yet aware of its character and tendency; nevertheless, no intelligent outside observer can fail to perceive that he and his movement have been appropriated by the Copperheads, and *are skilfully directed in behalf of a reactionary, if not disloyal candidate.* The unanimous praise bestowed by the opposition journals upon Gen. FREMONT's letter of acceptance decoyed his orators into responsive laudations of MCCLELLAN. BROWNSON led off in this unworthy toadyism, at the ratification meeting in this City; Copperhead orators, pure and simple, were then projected upon hotel-balconies, to return the compliment in favor of FREMONT, and the cheers which mingled the names of the military craw-fish and the Pathfinder, welded the secondary into the prevailing metal. From that hour the power of FREMONT, to make a vigorous challenge of LINCOLN's policy and Cabinet passed away; while any chance of his receiving the Chicago nomination became too remote for calculation. This latter fact, though concealed for a time from his volatile supporters by deceptive Copperhead hossannas, was patent to that artful opposition from the first; and their whole object was, to so engineer this apparent reaction in favor of MCCLELLAN as to secure that candidate the Democratic nomination. Every one who has carefully looked on, can trace the proofs of this performance. When the Chicago convention was postponed from the 4th of July until the 19th of August, it was universally conceded that Little Mac's chances for a nomination were finally disposed of. By common consent (always excepting the Belmont-Barlow clique, who own MCCLELLAN) even the Copperheads themselves began to look around for a new candidate; and in the sudden perturbation, there seemed, to the unskillful, to be a possible acceptance of FREMONT. It was then that the orators and the organs of the Cleveland movement became most conciliating toward the chieftains of the Opposition; and the result was that MCCLELLAN, being thus partially lifted from a deserved obloquy, in quarters where it was never deemed he would get another hearing, was thought by his party to be sufficiently restored to popularity to be united on again in August. The hero of the Chickahominy, therefore, who had been virtually abandoned as a candidate, by the adjournment of the convention which was prepared to nominate him on the Fourth of July, has been coming back upon his party during the last three weeks like a four-miler, and already leads by a commanding distance toward the common goal. As for FREMONT having any chance of a nomination from the Chicago Convention, it is reduced to an absurdity; and it is to be hoped he will perceive this fact in time to prevent such a calamity as the nomination of MCCLELLAN. It should be sufficient to alarm him that his cause has thus early been subjected to the calamity of BROWNSON as its leader; while the objects of that leader are unmistakably foreshadowed by the elaborate defence made by him in his last *Review* of the traitor FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

It is no reflection on FREMONT's sagacity that he has not yet detected the bearing which his imprudent or conniving orators have given to his movement; but his aroused intelligence cannot fail to see it now; and he has yet plenty of margin to vindicate the lofty declaration of his letter, that his main object is not to advance himself, but to secure a worthy Administration to the country. To use an expressive, though a common phrase, he has not the ghost of a chance for the Chicago nomination; and *the present attitude of his organization is simply that of an auxiliary to the advancement of McClellan.* The worst enemy Gen. FREMONT has on earth would not venture to assume that such a *rôle* is worthy his adoption and performance.

## LAW REPORTS.

### The Fort Lafayette Prisoners—Their Discharge Refused.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 26.

Before Judge Betts.

*In the matters of the applications for the discharge of Marsh, Palmer and Binney, from Fort Lafayette.*—After the return of process this morning, Judge BETTS announced his decision in these matters. He said that he had been prevented by rheumatism from using his arm, and had, therefore, been unable to reduce his views to writing, but would do so as soon as possible. He proceeded to state his views, however, holding in substance that the act of Congress did not give a discharge in cases where the Grand Jury had no jurisdiction to take action; that these parties, as appeared by the papers and the admissions of counsel on the argument, were held by the military authorities for trial before military tribunals, and that the civil courts could not interfere to take them out of the jurisdiction of the military tribunals, any more than they could take them out of the custody of criminal tribunals, the country being in a state of flagrant rebellion, and the suspension of the habeas corpus having established martial law. He, therefore, denied all the applications. In Allen's case the papers had not been laid before him, and he therefore rendered no decision.

Mr. Traphagen, in behalf of Mr. Palmer, desired to make a motion that the court order him to be bailed, which the Judge said he could make, on giving notice to the opposing counsel.

Mr. Chittenden, in behalf of Mr. Binney, read several exceptions to the ruling of the court, which he desired to have the Judge sign in case there could be any relief by way of appeal. The Judge expressed his entire willingness to do this, and suggested that the counsel should submit his views in writing as to what relief he could obtain.

### A Mother and Her Children—An Unnatural Alienation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Rosalie A. Hardenbrook vs. Wm. A. Hardenbrook.*—This motion was stated in the TIMES a few days ago. The plaintiff applied for an attachment against the defendant, for an alleged refusal to allow her two little boys to visit her, in accordance with the provisions of a former order of the court.

The father alleges that he did not interfere with the children in that regard, stating that their remaining away from their mother was voluntary.

The Court examined the two children, and, from the examination, became satisfied that a long absence from their mother had had the effect to estrange them from her to such an extent that they were disinclined to visit her. Being of opinion that the father had not interfered with the children in the matter, and that they remained away from their mother of their own accord, the Court denied the motion for an attachment.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 26, 1864.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | U. S. 6s, '81. C. | 104¾ | 600 | Erie Railway..... | 110⅝ |
| 2,000 | do.......... | 105 | 800 | do.......... | 110½ |
| 5,000 | do.......... | 105¼ | 40 | do.......... | 110⅞ |
| 5,000 | do.......... | 105⅛ | 100 | do........b30 | 111 |
| 5,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s..R. | 105¾ | 300 | do........b10 | 110¾ |
| 6,000 | U. S.6s,5-20s..C. | 106⅜ | 5 | Erie Pref.......... | 109 |
| 7,000 | do.......... | 106¾ | 200 | Hud. Riv. R....... | 129 |
| 11,000 | do.......... | 107 | 100 | do.......... | 129¼ |
| 24,000 | do.......... | 107¼ | 100 | do.......... | 129⅜ |
| 2,000 | BrooklynCity6s, | | 200 | do.......... | 129½ |
| | Water Loan... | 115 | 500 | Reading R........ | 134¾ |
| 9,000 | Treas. N. 7 3-10 | | 2100 | do.......... | 135 |
| | Oct. & Apl.... | 106 | 100 | do.......... | 135¼ |
| 5,000 | U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.. | 95¼ | 200 | do........s10 | 135 |
| 3,000 | do.......... | 95 | 200 | Mich. Cen. R...... | 136½ |
| 2,000 | do.......... | 95⅛ | 100 | do........b30 | 137¾ |
| 2,000 | Ind. State 5s.... | 86½ | 600 | Clev. & Pitts. R... | 110⅛ |
| 20,000 | Ohio & Miss.C.. | 50¼ | 500 | do..........c | 110¾ |
| 60,000 | do.......... | 50 | 850 | M. S. & N. I. R... | 86 |
| 50,000 | do........b10 | 50¼ | 200 | do.......... | 86¼ |
| 25,000 | do........b15 | 50¼ | 700 | do.......... | 86½ |
| 1,000 | Erie 3d M. B... | 130 | 100 | do........s10 | 86⅛ |
| 2,000 | B.,N.Y. & E. 1st | 118 | 200 | do........b15 | 87 |
| 2,000 | Mich. So.S.F.B. | 117 | 100 | do........b30 | 87⅛ |
| 2,000 | M.C.8sCo.1stM. | | 200 | Ill. Cen. Scrip..... | 127 |
| | Sk. Fd. B........ | 137 | 300 | do.......... | 127⅛ |
| 2,000 | Ill.Cen. R. Bs.. | 134 | 300 | do.......... | 127¾ |
| 2,000 | C.&N.W.1stM.. | 104⅛ | 400 | do........b50 | 127¾ |
| 2,000 | Ch.&Alt. 1st M. | 115½ | 200 | do........b10 | 128 |
| 5,000 | Mil.&St.P.1stM. | 98 | 100 | Chi. & N. W...... | 52⅛ |
| 1,000 | Det., M. & To.. | 107 | 200 | do........b10 | 52⅛ |
| 2,000 | Amer. Gold..... | 257 | 100 | do.......... | 52⅞ |
| 30 | Am. Ex. Bank.... | 115½ | 350 | do.......... | 52 |
| 10 | Metropolitan Bk.. | 117 | 400 | do........b30 | 52⅛ |
| 100 | Canton Co. ...... | 35 | 800 | Chi. & N. W.Pref | 87 |
| 50 | Cen. Coal Co...... | 65 | 100 | do.......... | 87¼ |
| 100 | do........b10 | 65 | 100 | do.......... | 87⅛ |
| 200 | Cum. Coal Pref... | 60 | 300 | do........b10 | 87¾ |
| 400 | do.......... | 60⅛ | 100 | do........b15 | 88 |
| 200 | do.......... | 60¾ | 100 | do........b30 | 88¼ |
| 200 | do........b10 | 61 | 20 | Cle. & Tol. R..... | 137 |
| 100 | do.......... | 61⅛ | 600 | Chic. & R. I. R... | 112 |
| 500 | do........b10 | 61¼ | 200 | do........b10 | 112⅛ |
| 100 | Quick. Min. Co... | 75½ | 300 | do........b10 | 112 |
| 300 | do........b30 | 76¼ | 1500 | do.......... | 111¾ |
| 200 | Mar. Min. Co...... | 43 | 600 | do.......... | 111⅝ |
| 100 | Atlantic M.S.S.Co. | 177½ | 200 | Mil. & Pr. du Ch.. | 65 |
| 50 | Metrop. Gas....... | 125 | 200 | P., F. W. & C..... | 112⅛ |
| 200 | N. Y. Central..... | 133⅜ | 500 | do........b10 | 112⅜ |
| 50 | do.......... | 133⅛ | 100 | do........b15 | 112⅛ |
| 100 | Chi. & Alt. Pref... | 95 | 100 | do........b30 | 112¾ |
| 200 | Alt. & Terre H.... | 60 | 100 | do.......... | 112 |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..R. | 106 | 200 | Hud. River R..... | 129¼ |
| 20,000 | U. S.6s, '81...C. | 105¼ | 100 | do........b30 | 130 |
| 1,000 | do.......... | 105⅛ | 200 | do.......... | 129½ |
| 5,000 | do.......... | 105 | 400 | Reading R........ | 133¾ |
| 20,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s..C. | 107 | 100 | do........b10 | 134 |
| 2,000 | Treas. N., 7 3-10 | | 200 | do..........c | 133⅞ |
| | Oct. & April.. | 106⅛ | 150 | Mich. Cen. R...... | 136⅛ |
| 10,000 | do.......... | 106¼ | 200 | M. S. & N. I...... | 86¼ |
| 5,000 | U. S.6s.1-yr.C.. | 94⅞ | 100 | Ill. C.R. Scrip .... | 127¼ |
| 10,000 | Ten. St. 6s. '90.. | 58 | 200 | do........b30 | 127¼ |
| 20,000 | Ohio & M. Cer.. | 50¾ | 500 | do.......... | 127 |
| 200 | Canton Co......... | 35 | 100 | do........b5 | 127⅛ |
| 100 | Cumb. Coal Pref.. | 58¼ | 400 | Cleve. & Pitts..... | 110⅛ |
| 500 | do.......... | 58 | 100 | Chi. & N. W...... | 51¼ |
| 200 | Quicksilv. Min.... | 75¾ | 200 | do.......... | 51⅛ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R...... | 133⅞ | 200 | Chi. & N.W.Pref.. | 87⅛ |
| 300 | Erie Railway..... | 110⅛ | 500 | Chic. & R. I. R.... | 111 |
| 400 | do.......... | 110⅜ | 100 | do.......... | 111¼ |
| 200 | do.......... | 110¼ | 200 | P., F. W. & C..... | 112 |
| 100 | Erie R. Pref....... | 108⅛ | 100 | do.......... | 112¼ |
| 50 | Ch., B. & Quin.... | 130 | | | |

**OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Erie Railway...b3 | 110⅛ | 100 | N. Y. Cen. R...... | 133¼ |
| 200 | do.......... | 110¾ | 1100 | Chi. & R. I. R... | 111⅛ |
| 500 | do.......... | 110⅝ | 200 | do........b3 | 111⅛ |
| 200 | do.......... | 110⅛ | 100 | do........s3 | 111⅛ |
| 200 | Reading R........ | 134 | 100 | do........b5 | 111⅝ |
| 200 | do........s3 | 134 | 100 | do........btw | 111¾ |
| 400 | do........b3 | 134¼ | 500 | do........s3 | 111⅜ |
| 200 | do.......... | 134¼ | 200 | do..........c | 111⅞ |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I.....c | 86⅛ | 200 | Chi. & N.W.Pref.. | 87¾ |
| 300 | ..........b3 | 86¼ | 100 | P.,Ft.W.& C.....c | 112⅜ |
| 100 | do..........c | 86⅛ | 100 | Cum. Coal Co..... | 60⅛ |
| 200 | do........b3 | 86⅞ | 100 | do........b5 | 60¼ |
| 100 | do......bnaw | 86⅞ | 100 | do.......... | 60 |
| 600 | Cleve. & Pitts..... | 110¾ | 100 | Quick. M. Co...b3 | 76 |
| 500 | do........s3 | 110¾ | 100 | do.......... | 75¾ |
| 300 | do.......... | 110⅝ | 400 | Mariposa M. Co... | 43¼ |
| 1700 | do........b3 | 111 | 100 | do........b3 | 43⅜ |

**OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $45,000 | O. & M. Cer... | 50¾ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R....x-d | 126¾ |
| 10,000 | do........s3 | 50⅛ | 100 | do........b3 | 126¾ |
| 5,000 | do.......... | 50⅝ | 300 | Clev. & Pitts..... | 109⅞ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R...b3 | 133⅛ | 400 | Chi. & R. Isl....b3 | 110¾ |
| 100 | do........b3 | 133 | 500 | do.......... | 110¾ |
| 1000 | Erie Railway.... | 110⅛ | 100 | Chic. & N. W..... | 51⅛ |
| 600 | Hudson Riv. R s3 | 128¾ | 100 | do........s3 | 51⅛ |
| 200 | do........s3 | 128⅞ | 100 | Chi.&N.W.Pref.. | 87 |
| 100 | do.......... | 128⅞ | 100 | do........b10 | 87¼ |
| 500 | Reading R........ | 133¼ | 150 | Mariposa M. Co... | 43 |
| 200 | Cumb. Coal Co..b3 | 57¼ | 100 | do.......... | 43⅜ |

Tuesday, July 26—P. M.

The proposals for Loan and accompany address to the People, of the new Secretary of the Treasury, published this morning, are very heartily welcomed by our business public. The whole available authority of the Secretary for a 7-30 per cent. Currency (Convertible) Loan is put forth at once. This fact settles his policy. There is to be no partial or temporary negotiation; no impending doubt as to when and how he is to raise Money for the support of the war. His explanations of our new Internal Taxes are timely and most encouraging. They greatly lessen the prevailing apprehension that these Taxes are wholly inadequate to the great emergency of the Government. Mr. Fessenden is equally fortunate in the practical aptness and patriotic spirit of his appeal to the loyal Money lenders of the country. They strike the true sympathetic chord, and will, without reasonable doubt, be responded to, *as they should be, promptly*, and to the most ample daily scale of subscription, and from the very start, if possible.

The terms of the Loan are exceedingly liberal. The secured Currency interest is large—much larger than most of the Dividends and Coupons promised through the Stock Exchange, and altogether more tempting than the ordinary Bond and Mortgage security upon Real Estate. The interest is two cents ₩ diem on the $100, and payable half yearly, without the presentation of the Treasury Notes, *free of all taxation*. The Convertible privilege of the Loan is worth, from the start, 10 ₩ cent., in addition to the 21.90 ₩ cent. three years' interest, and may be worth 20 ₩ cent. at the close of the War, or by the maturity of the Treasury Notes in 1867. This Convertible clause, as a *privilege*, is chiefly valuable in securing to the holders of the 7.30 ₩ cent. Notes a subscription to the Gold-bearing 6 ₩ cent. Stocks of the United States at par, after the close of the War. If it be said that such a privilege is only worth 5 or 6 ₩ cent. now, and may not be worth so much three years hence, the reply is conclusive that the intermediate interest is ample, and the reimbursement of the principle, should the convertible privilege prove of no value, beyond question.

The Treasury Offices and National Banks, acting as depositaries of the Treasury, will doubtless be prepared at once to receive applications for the new 7-30 ₩ cents. The Notes themselves will be ready for delivery in a brief period, but no loss of interest need be incurred, as the money can be paid in at once and the interest be made to run from the date of the deposit.

The official announcement of the programme of the New 7-30 ₩ cent. Loan, has a good effect to-day on the Stock and Money markets. It also tends to settle financial confidence in the future of the market. There is evidently more disposition to lend money and buy Stocks both for investment and on speculation. The Gold bearing Stocks of the United States have gone up *two* ₩ cent. on the 5-20s. making from 3@4 ₩ cent since the cheap sales of last week. The price at the early Board reached 107½ ₩ cent. The belief is the price will go up, at an early day, to 110 ₩ cent. The 6s of 1881 follow up this advance, and the old 7-30 ₩ cents. convertible and soon to be converted into the 1881s, are also higher. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day, is reduced in some instances to 6 ₩ cent. per annum, and there is altogether an easier feeling at Bank, where, it was predicted, the announcement of a new Government Loan, might add to instead of allaying the concern which was felt ten days or a fortnight ago.

The appointment of Mr. Moses Taylor to the New-York Treasury Office, affords very great satisfaction. Mr. T. has been absent from town several days, and is not expected at home before Wednesday evening. It is therefore not certainly known whether or not he will accept the trust. It is believed, however, that some encouragement, directly, or through his friends, must have been given to the personal solicitations of the new Secretary of the Treasury, before his name was submitted to the President. Be this as it may, the hope is universal with the friends of the Government here, (and, we may add, among our People generally, without respect to party,) that he (Mr. Taylor,) should give his services to this highly responsible, and, just now, most important office—peculiarly important in its auxiliary assistance under so practical a mind to the operations of the Treasury and the support of the Public Credit. Of course Mr. Taylor does not need the office; but the office needs him, or some prompt and experienced business man like him, whose whole sympathies are known to be with the Government in the present great crisis. And we can call to mind no great New-York merchant worth his five or six million of dollars, who can better afford to give a year or two to his country, or whose example would have a more commanding influence for public good on his mercantile cotemporaries.

The Gold Room advanced on the Valley news from Virginia, but the rise not being supported by the demand and rates for Bills for the Cunarder to-morrow, the price of Gold fell back to 258, after touching 260 ₩ cent. The offering of Bills for this steamer was increased by further orders (by telegraph from the Quebec steamer *Belgian*) for United States 5-20s. These orders, in various hands, are reported to amount to a million of dollars. The Export list of Domestic Produce, &c., for the week, made up this afternoon, amounts to over *eight millions*, thus exceeding even the very heavy return of last Tuesday.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous have been to the enormous amount of $8,040,364, including $3,333,296 to the single port of Liverpool. The total exports in the same week last year were to the value of only $3,986,390.

There was a further improvement at the Stock Exchange on the speculative list of Shares at the early Board, and a fair show of orders with the Commission Brokers. But these orders are not yet sufficient, either from town or country, to create what might be called a buoyant speculation.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The general market left off steady. Gold 257½@258 ₩ cent.

| | Mon. | Tues. | | Mon. | Tues. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1861 | 104¾ | 105¼ | Mich. Central | 135⅝ | 136⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20's | 105⅛ | 107 | Mich. Southern | 85½ | 86 |
| N. Y. Central | 132¼ | 133 | Illinois Cen | 126¼ | 126⅝ |
| Erie | 110¼ | 110¾ | Pittsburgh | 109¼ | 110 |
| Erie Preferred | 108 | 108 | Fort Wayne | 111¾ | 112 |
| Hudson | 128¾ | 128⅞ | Rock Island | 111 | 110¾ |
| Canton | 34½ | 35 | Reading | 134⅛ | 133¾ |
| Treas. Cer., new | 95½ | 95 | Quicksilver | 75 | 75½ |
| Toledo | 136¾ | 136¾ | Cum'land Coal | 58¼ | 57½ |
| Northwest | 50¾ | 51⅛ | Mariposa | 42¾ | 43 |
| Ohio & M. Certfs | 49½ | 50⅛ | N. West Pref | 86¾ | 87⅛ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 114 | Ocean | 97 |
| Manhattan | 135 | American Exchange | 114½ |
| Mechanics' | 110 | Irving | 96 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 96 | Metropolitan | 116 |
| State of New-York | 112 | Continental | 100 |
| Commerce | 105½ | Commonwealth | 105 |
| Park | 136 | Import. & Traders' | 100½ |

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s | 127 | Al. & T. H. 1sts | 114 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 130 | Al. & T.H. seconds, Prf. | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s,convt. '76 | 133 | Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income | 82 |
| Erie 3ds, '83 | 130 | Chi. & N.W. Int | 102 |
| Erie 4ths. '80 | 120 | Chi. & N. W. 1sts | 104½ |
| Erie 5ths, '88 | 120 | Del. L. & W. 1sts | 116 |
| Hud. R. 1sts, '69 | 118 | Del. L. & W. 2ds | 121 |
| Hud. R. 2ds. S. F, '85 | 130 | Tol. & Wab. 1sts | 106 |
| Hudson R. Bonds | 101 | Chi. & Tol. S. F. | 115 |
| Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72 | 115 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts | 130 |
| Mich. C. '69 & '73 | 130 | Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2ds | 117 |
| Mich. C. new 1sts | 137 | Miss. & Mo. L. G | 61 |
| Chi. B. & Quincy | 128 | Chi. & Alt. 1sts | 115 |
| Mich. S. 2ds | 105 | Chi. & Alt. S. F. | 101 |
| Ill. Cen. '75 | 133 | | |

We are requested to say that the First National Bank of New-York will be prepared to-morrow (Wednesday) to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the new United States 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes.

The following is a statement of the Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

| | For the Week Ending July 23, 1864. | For the Season. |
|---|---|---|
| Delaware and Hudson Canal Co | 30,612 | 390,882 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co | 20,542 | 216,306 |
| Total tons | 51,154 | 607,188 |
| | **For the Week.** | **For the Season.** |
| Delaware and Hudson Canal Co | 28,758 | 344,108 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co | 23,407 | 257,438 |
| Total tons | 52,165 | 601,541 |

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the week ending July 23, were, tons ........ 9,278
Previously ........ 97,173
Total for the season ........ 106,446

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,105,239 28, including for Customs, $141,000; total payments, $2,613,870 48; total balance, $15,758,908 44.

**Sale of Real Estate—July 26.**

By D. M. Seaman.

House and lot, No. 35 Leroy-st., 25x90 ........ $5,650
Farm of 98 acres at Croton ........ 15,880

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 26—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 16 bbls. Ashes, 13,634 bbls. Flour, 664 bbls. and 75 bags Corn Meal, 905 bushels Oats, 1,913 pkgs. Provisions, and 384 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former quotations. Stock of all kinds, 220,697 bags.

COTTON—Is very quiet at irregular prices; Middlings, $1 60@$1 60 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 240 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour at a shade firmer prices. Sales, since our last, amount to 16,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 35@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 75, chiefly at $10 20@$10 50, and for August $11@$11 50; for September delivery at $11 50@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 35@$10 90 ₩ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $9 35 | @$9 85 |
| Extra State | 10 00 | @10 75 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c | 9 90 | @12 50 |
| Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds | 10 35 | @10 90 |
| Extra Ohio trade and family brands | 10 95 | @13 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 75 | @12 50 |
| Poor to choice Extra Missouri | 11 25 | @14 50 |

Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last, 1,140 bbls., at $10 35@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and advancing; sales 650 bbls. extra at $10@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and unsettled. Receivers report small sales of fine and superfine within a range of from $8@$9 75; one receiver, however, reported sales to-day of 265 bbls. very choice Superfine (Rensselaer County) at the very high rate of $10 65 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, closing at $7 85@$7 90 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine, and $8 40 for Atlantic. ₩ bbl.; sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and moderate demand to-day, at uniform prices. Sales have been made since our last of 91,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan at $2 78; New Amber Illinois, the first this season, sold by Mr. J. Davitt, to arrive, at $2 80; Amber Western at $2 65@$2 68; Red Western at $2 56@$2 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 52; Milwaukee Club at $2 34@$2 50; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 48 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales since our last 49,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 61½, chiefly at $1 60@$1 61, for sound mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at $1@$1 01; Western at $1 01@$1 02½, the latter an extreme rate; State at $1@$1 01, cash, ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal. 4,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold at $1 94 ₩ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. Edward Bill notices thus:

"The fortnight's interval has been one of continued change in the Produce market. A combination of circumstances has caused a material decline in Gold, and its effects upon the trade in Flour has been a great falling off in price and an unsettled market. Speculation for the time seems to be almost suspended, the downward tendency in value, and the stringency in money matters checking transactions. There is a fair inquiry for home use, and a very moderate stock of all descriptions. For export the operations are light, as the orders in many cases have been reduced. During the fortnight, sales to some extent have been made for future delivery, prices fluctuating with the Gold excitement. For August and September, Extra State at $12@$11 25; Round Hoop Ohio, for August, at $12; and Indiana, for September and October, at $13. Yesterday, Extra State for September, at $11 75. In Wheat the transactions have not been large owing to a poor assortment of good shipping Grain and the constant fluctuations in Exchange. The article comes forward slowly, and some of the late arrivals have not been in sound condition, consequently the sales have been at somewhat irregular rates. The reports as to the gathering crop of Wheat are conflicting, but those best informed agree that there will undoubtedly be a considerable deficiency. A severe drouth has prevailed for some time throughout many of the Western and Eastern States, and has done much damage to other grain. Rain has now fallen, and this evil we trust is checked. Rye is scarce, and wanted at the quotations. Oats are firm and selling at $1@$1 02. Indian Corn is in moderate supply and fair demand; about 100,000 bushels have been cleared for export to Liverpool in the fortnight, showing quite an increase in that trade."

*Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1863.*

| From | To Date. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | July 22, 1864 | 830,570 | 12,762,202 | 338,404 |
| Philadelphia | July 19, 1864 | 55,115 | 343,140 | — |
| Baltimore | July 19, 1864 | 20,504 | 57,472 | 761 |
| Boston | July 19, 1864 | 20,867 | — | — |
| Cl.&other p'ts | July 19, 1864 | 95,026 | 876,895 | — |
| Total | | 1,022,082 | 14,029,709 | 339,165 |
| To about same period, 1863 | | 1,366,027 | 21,197,162 | 9,616,382 |
| To about same period, 1862 | | 2,276,620 | 21,079,214 | 12,785,660 |
| To about same period, 1861 | | 2,377,021 | 23,655,701 | 9,536,520 |

*To the Continent:*

| | Bbls. Flour. | Bush. Wheat. | Bush. Corn. | Bush. Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From New-York to July 22, 1864 | 65,953 | 284,567 | 12,535 | 13,965 |
| From other ports to latest dates | 14,366 | — | — | — |
| Total | 80,319 | 284,567 | 12,535 | 13,965 |
| To about same period, 1863 | 159,809 | 1,719,885 | 68,957 | 340,836 |
| To about same period, 1862 | 600,591 | 7,437,389 | 322,074 | 1,497,097 |
| To about same period, 1861 | 69,329 | 2,241,480 | 44,065 | 203,762 |

HAY—North River continues in moderate request, at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at 16c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive and somewhat unsettled.

LEATHER—Is held with much firmness, but is in less request.

LUMBER—Is in fair demand for home use, as well as for export, and prices of the leading kinds are well supported. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, Lumber has arrived freely, and there is a fair stock and good assortment in the market. If there are no more breaks in the canal, the receipts will be large for the next week. Canada freights are higher, which will add to the cost of Lumber to come in. Sales have been more active, several large sales having been made for Winter stock. Prices are firm, and most sales are at the highest figures.

Receipts during the 3d week in July:

| | Boards and Scantling, ft. | Shingles. M. | Timber. c. ft. | Staves. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8,608,668 | 1,172 | 13,200 | 5,506,300 |
| Total for the season to date: | 83,789,973 | 5,445 | 196,476 | 36,740,598 |

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ₩ gallon. Tar at $19@$21 ₩ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in less demand, at former prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 68@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 56; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c. free, and 82c.@83c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Messrs. Turner & Greives notice the week's business in Petroleum thus: "The market during the past week has been active at the concession in prices, and at the close, with a slightly upward movement again in gold, the market is strong, and there is a good export demand. The receipts have been large, and the exports, as will be seen by the table annexed, have also been on a liberal scale, keeping the stocks both of Crude and Refined comparatively light. We quote Crude at 50½c.@51½c. on spot, and 55c.@57c. for next month; Refined, in bond, 82c.@83c. on spot, and 90c. for August. Refined, is dull at 82c.@84c., with a limited demand. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | For the Week. | Since Jan. 1. | Same time 1863. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts, bbls | 28,932 | 361,103 | 373,243 |
| Exports, bbls | 23,137 | 216,300 | 285,618 |
| Exports from Philadelphia since Jan. 1 | — | 108,000 | 103,416 |

New-Bedford Market—Week Ending July 25.—*Sperm*—The market is rather quiet, owing to the state of the Gold market. Holders are, however, firm. The sales for the week embrace five parcels, amounting to 2,500 bbls., all for export, at $2 30 ₩ gallon. *Whale*—The market is very quiet, but holders are firm. We have no transactions to note.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.*

| | Bbls. Sperm. | Bbls. Whale. | Lbs. Bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Jan. 1 to date | 40,856 | 49,052 | 565,500 |
| Same time last year | 42,405 | 40,930 | 315,750 |

[*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, partly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 8,700 bbls., at $40 50@$41 for New Mess, and $42 75@$43 for August delivery; $35@$37 for Old Mess; $37 for Prime Mess, and $36@$37 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 18c.@19c. for Hams, 23c.@24c. for bagged do., and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales of 310 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is active and advancing; sales since our last, 4,700 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20½c., and for August delivery 21c.@22½c., ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at $27@$30 for Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Prime Mess, $34@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@45c. for choice State, and 33c.@41c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 17c.@24c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet at former quotations.

SALT—Is inactive, owing partly to the high claims of holders.

SEEDS—Are in limited request at previous quotations.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 87,000 lbs., at 19½c.@20½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. Knight & Sons notice the week's business, thus: "This staple has been in fair request since our last issue. On Wednesday there was a brisk demand for all grades, and some large lots were disposed of at 19½c. for Prime City. Since Friday, the market, in sympathy with gold, has been somewhat depressed, and prices have been weaker. The stock of Tallow is being much reduced, and the arrivals from all points is very small. Manufacturers are buying at the current rates. Soap stock of all kinds is very scarce. At the close, to-day, the market was firm at 19c.@19½c. for prime Western, and 19½c.@19¾c., for City. Holders are not offering much of their stock for sale. The demand for export has not been active, very little having been shipped during the past few days. Price this day, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 8½c.; 1862, 10½c.; 1863, 9¾c., ₩ lb."

TEAS—Are in fair request and buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 900 bbls., in lots, at $1 69@$1 71, chiefly at $1 70 ₩ gallon, the market closing irregularly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@2s.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d.@6¾d. in bags; 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d. in bags; 300 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 50 bales Hemp at 15s. For London, by steamer, 50 tcs. Beef at 6s.; 40 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 1,200 boxes Cheese with 150 pkgs. Butter at 50s. For Glasgow, 25 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 60s., with 100 tcs Lard and 40 tons Oil at 35s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Apples and 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, July 25, 1864, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jacques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

The minutes of the meeting held July 14 were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Beadleson & Price to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and eighty-five to one hundred and ninety-three West Tenth street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That Fortieth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners and the remaining half at the expense of the city, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk in the office of the Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, shall be paid an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, such salary to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to be paid by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, in monthly payments, from the appropriation for City Contingencies during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to place a fire-hydrant on the southeast corner of Grand and Suffolk streets.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence

By Councilman Schaefer—

AN ORDINANCE.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:*

Section 1. The City Inspector is hereby authorized and directed to appoint Assistant Street Inspectors in the several wards of the City, to assist the Street Inspectors of the respective wards in the discharge of their duties, and to perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the City Inspector, with reference to cleaning the streets of this City.

Sec. 2. The Assistant Street Inspectors hereby authorized to be appointed shall be paid at the rate of three dollars per day, during such time as they shall perform the duties of the office, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant monthly for the compensation of the said Assistant Street Inspectors.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Badt & Kalnsky to keep a stand in front of their premises, number five hundred and one, Eighth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Nason & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises corner of Beekman and Gold streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Fortieth to Sixty-first street, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new tender for the use of Engine Company number Nine.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Ninety-sixth Regiment, New-York National Guard.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That Bleecker-street, between Bowery and Broadway, be paved with Belgian Pavement, one-half at the expense of the City, and one-half at the expense of the owners of property, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a fire-hydrant in front of premises number sixty-one Ann-street, occupied by Steam Engine Company number Five.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Josiah Waterman, number one hundred and thirteen New Canal-street, to exhibit his goods in front of his premises, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Nelson Sherwood to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of premises number three hundred and twenty-eight Washington-street, the permission hereby given to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the salaries of the General Foremen, Bureau of Roads, in the Street Department, be increased, so that they receive at the rate of five dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of March, 1864.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Webster—

Resignation of John Van Nice as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph Armstrong be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Van Nice, resigned.

Which was adopted.

BILLS.

By the President—

Bill of G. Radan, amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, for expenses attending burial of J. A. Scoville, late Reader of the Board of Councilmen.

In connection therewith, the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Gilbert Radan, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, being the amount of funeral expenses of Joseph A. Scoville, Esq., late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Bill of J. G. & I. Edge & Co., for fireworks furnished on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

| | |
|---|---|
| City Hall | $1,586 |
| Tompkins-square | 729 |
| Madison-square | 774 |
| Mount Morris | 680 |
| West Broadway and Franklin-street | 550 |
| East Broadway and Grand-street | 621 |
| Jackson-square | 830 |
| Forty-third-street and Broadway | 758 |
| Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues | 420 |
| Liberty-square | 422 |
| Battery | 554 |
| Marion and Spring streets | 420 |
| Saul's, Kingsbridge road and Tenth avenue | 495 |
| Randall's Island | 239 |
| Monroe and Market streets | 600 |
| Union Market-square | 286 |
| Total | $9,974 |

Which was referred to the special committee on Fourth of July Celebration.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of O. Sloan Holden to have obstruction removed from number six hundred and fifty-five Broadway.

In connection therewith, Councilman Brice presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution which passed the Common Council granting permission to Frederick Lewis to place and retain a show-case in front of his premises, six hundred and fifty-five Broadway, be and the same is hereby rescinded, repealed and annulled.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of clerks and assistant clerks of the various markets for an increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Petition to have removed tannery in Seventeenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which, was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Luke Gilmartin to erect a tent in City Hall square, for the purpose of recruiting, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That Cherry-street, from Franklin-square to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, relative to the working of the fire telegraph in this City.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling sunken lots on Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, between the Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, relative to the business of receiving the returning regiments from the seat of war.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing lot on the northeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of the construction of a sewer in Eighty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of flagging a space four feet wide in Forty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads to curb, gutter, flag, &c., First-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that a crosswalk be laid in Fourth-avenue, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution, that Houston-street, from Lewis-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the owners of property, and one-half at the expense of the City.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to rebuild the pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the resolution permitting Messrs. Dean and Fisk, of number eleven Beekman-street, to place a sign upon the lamp-post on the corner of Broadway and Ann-street.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor relative to the sale of unclaimed property left at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending July nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that West Eleventh-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian Pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to Luke Gilmartin to erect a tent in Tryon-row-square, for the purpose of recruiting, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words "Tryon-row square," and inserting in lieu thereof "City Hall square."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies to direct the Street Commissioner to extend the time three months for the completion of the contracts for building house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-four; also house for Hose Company number Eleven.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to ordinance for grading West-street, &c.

Which was received and laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in One Hundred and Tenth-street, commencing at such point west of the westerly side of the Eighth-avenue as the Croton Board may deem proper, running thence through and along One Hundred and Tenth-street, to connect with sewer in Third-avenue, and continue to the Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-eight, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William S. Briggs, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, in payment for coaches furnished the members of the Common Council on the occasion of the funeral of the late John Clancy, the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-nine, being a resolution that Seventy-seventh-street be opened from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number Three Hundred and Forty-seven, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that East Thirty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners, and the remaining half by the City.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number Three Hundred and Eleven, being a report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Clerk of Arrears be directed to cause the assessment on property of Isaac Geery, being one hundred and thirty-two feet three inches on Canal-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets, amounting to five hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-two cents, to be canceled of record, upon the payment by the said Geery of the sum of two hundred and ninety-seven dollars to the said Clerk of Arrears.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Finance.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number Three Hundred and Thirty-three, being a report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sunken lots on the north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-five, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William L. Briggs for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, for coaches furnished the Common Council on the occasion of the reception of the One Hundred and Third Regiment, New-York Volunteers, the amount to be taken from the appropriation reserved from the account of City Contingencies for the reception of returning regiments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number two hundred and seventeen, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Eightieth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number three hundred and thirty-five, being a report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Emil Sauer, Treasurer of the German Dispensary in Third-street, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Brophy called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-three, being report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Hudson-street, from Beach-street, to connect with sewer in Hubert-street, the same to be done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, forthwith, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Ryan, Repper, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Fitzgerald—11.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—9.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.



## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Weschester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered. DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, SEPT. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 38th-st.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

## TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE desires a situation to teach the higher English and French or Drawing and Painting. Address MARY, Box No. 231 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of smart, respectable, and well-recommended girls as competent seamstresses and nurses; also, first-class cooks, and good plain cooks, washers and ironers, smart chambermaids and waitresses; also, competent laundresses, who understand fluting, mangling, &c., and a number of smart, tidy girls for general housework, all with good reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. American, English, Welsh, Scotch and German, Protestants and others, of all nations and professions. Employers in want of such will be well supplied without delay by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Also, competent housekeepers on hand for private families and first-class hotels, in City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FAMILY SEAMstress, in the City or country, by a very competent woman, who can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest manner; will go by the week or month; is an experienced housekeeper also. Can be seen or written to, at No. 413 6th-av., two doors north of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse and to sew; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Office No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Office No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 156 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as stewardess on a first-class steamer, or would travel to Europe or California with a family; the first reference in New-York can be given. Address or call at No. 115 West 24th-st., for MARGARET, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and assist with the washing; an excellent baker; makes pastry; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; or, would do chamberwork and fine washing; wages $8. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first-class waitress, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with washing, in City or country; understands her work thoroughly. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman, with good references from last employer, in City or country, as cook and laundress, or as general servant. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages, $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress alone; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid, or as chambermaid, and do fine washing. Wages $7, city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

### MALES.

WANTED—A PORTER OR WATCHMAN'S SITUation by a married man, and he is a gardener of the first rank; he has been in the United States Army and honorably discharged from the service; he has the best of City reference. Call or address H. G. R., No. 15 John-st., in the Seed Store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, without any incumbrance, who fully understands his business in every branch, and has no objection to take care of a pair of horses; satisfactory reference will be given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A young man accustomed to farming-work, and making himself useful; is smart, industrious, and obliging; well recommended, and wages very moderate. Apply for "HENRY," at Mannings', 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN AND gardener, a young able-bodied man, with reference, a situation in the City or country; speaks German, and a little English. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN FARmer or gardener, with his wife; he is willing to make himself in any way useful on a place; his wife can do kitchen or general housework. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, lately landed, in the country; he is a good plain gardener and excellent coachman and groom; she a good housemaid, and willing to work. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS HEAD GARdener, by a Scotchman, who works himself; would take charge of a farm and dairy; references reliable, and of the highest respectability. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, coachman, or light porter, by a competent man; good reference given. Address McDOUGALL, No. 245 West 39th-st., rear.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—I AM DESIrous of a situation as janitor, or to take charge of buildings; I am a licensed engineer, and would also take charge of any heating apparatus. Address ENGINEER, care of Mr. Mulvihill, No. 190 Division-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COACHmen, grooms, gardeners, porters, farm hands, servants, laborers, boys, &c., are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, female help of all kinds.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VALET, TO ATTEND ON AN INvalid gentleman in a private family; he must thoroughly understand his business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 42 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., between the hours of 10 and 3.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF THE ELLIPTIC Sewing Machine, No. 537 Broadway, a competent young lady as operator and saleswoman.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—SEVERAL GOOD, energetic men can make from $8 to $10 a day by selling a new publication. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS, Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.

New-York, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York; that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER, E. P. CARPENTER, JOHN R. WALLER, General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

MARBLE MANTELS. The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N.Y.

CORNELL & WATSON, NO. 180 WOOSTER-ST., Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.


**Amusements this Evening.**

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Rose of Castile.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Mysterious Stranger, or Satan in Paris.

WALLACK'S—Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The invasion fever has been revived, and the war in the Valley of the Shenandoah has been renewed in a sudden manner. It seems that Gen. Averill, after his successful encounter with Gen. Early's forces, pursued them to the mountain beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand, and after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday—the rebels having in the meantime been reinforced—Gen. Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing also the evacuation of Martinsburgh. The rebels appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday afternoon again occupied Martinsburgh, where they cut the telegraph wires, and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Various reports of the losses of Gens. Crook, Averill and Kelly in this movement are in circulation, but they are entirely indefinite and unreliable. The object of the enemy in making this new offensive movement is not yet apparent. The reports that come from Baltimore are in a great measure speculative, and only give the tone and character of the rumors that are in circulation in that city. Railroad and telegraphic communication had been temporarily suspended to points between Harper's Ferry on the east and Cumberland on the west. Gen. Hunter, whose headquarters are at Harper's Ferry, has also interdicted all use of the wires for news purposes, and so we are without particulars of the situation to any later hour than Monday night.

There is no later intelligence from the armies of Gens. Grant and Sherman. A dispatch from Washington reports that there had been no more fighting before Atlanta up to Monday. We give elsewhere full particulars of operations from the crossing of the Chattahoochee up to Thursday last.

### FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday, at this port, of the steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool, with advices up to the 17th inst. The reported engagement between the *Kearsarge* and the *Florida* is acknowledged to be a canard. The *Sacramento* left Cherbourg on the 13th inst., and joined the *Kearsarge* off Dover. A rumor was current in Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate naval officers have agreed to have a sea fight within the next ten days, between the *Sacramento* and the *Niagara* on the one side, and the *Gen. Lee* frigate and a Confederate corvette, which was lately seen in the Straits of Gibraltar, on the other. A deputation from the society for obtaining a cessation of hostilities waited on Lord Palmerston on the 14th, but was put off with a non-committal answer. Mr. Mason has also had an interview with his Lordship. Nothing of interest had transpired in regard to the Danish War. Some rioting took place at Belfast, Ireland, immediately after the great Orange demonstrations of July 12. The King of the Belgians was about to pay a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Vichy.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The new Board of Tax Commissioners sent in the assessment rolls of the Twelfth Ward, duly prepared and certified, and in the communication accompanying, state that they have recovered, by search warrant, the assessment rolls of the First, Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards. These had been only partially copied, but will be completed and presented to the board at their next meeting. The communication also details the efforts made on the part of the new Commissioners to effect a temporary compromise with the old board, whereby the Board of Supervisors could obtain the assessment rolls complete for the year. It appears that the old board declined the terms offered to them, and insisted that all proceedings should be terminated upon the delivery of all the books and papers to the Board of Supervisors. This arrangement was rejected by the new board, on the advice of Hon. Wm. F. Allen, their counsel, and also that of Mr. Develin, the Corporation Counsel, who held that the right of the new commissioners to their positions had been sufficiently established to entitle them to receive the withheld books, without compromising either the dignity or legal position of the members of the old board. Supervisor Purdy presented resolutions sympathizing with Major Young, Clerk to the Board, on the loss of his wife, who died a few days ago. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The board adjourned to noon on Monday, when they meet by law to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of Election.

Tucker, Sanders and Thompson, who are included among the pretended rebel peace Commissioners at Niagara Falls, are all heavy defaulters to the Union Government. Sanders is behind some $30,000 as Navy Agent under Buchanan at New-York. Tucker defrauded the Government out of about $80,000 through the Liverpool Consulate, given him by Buchanan; and Thompson, as Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, engineered the great Indian bond fraud of $800,000. Now that these worthies are near by, had they not better step over and settle?

In Chariton County, Mo., there is a German settlement which was threatened with extermination by guerrillas. The people solicited Col. Edwin Price, son of Gen. Price, who has served in the rebel army with his father, but who had abandoned the rebel cause two years ago, to lead them, in their defence. He consented, organized them and the guerrillas concluded to let the Germans alone. Col. Price still continues the organization, and the men are detailed in squads to cultivate and harvest the crops in the bottom. He calls his little army the "Army of the Bottom," and seems to sport all the dignity of a great commander. That is the way to clear the scoundrels out of both Missouri and Kentucky.

Gen. Washburne, of Vermont, has issued an important order regarding recruiting in the rebel States. Under the provisions of the order the State is divided into twelve districts, for each of which an agent is appointed, who, making his headquarters in some rebel State, shall enlist men to apply on the quota of the State. Each town may deposit with the State Treasurer a sum of money sufficient to obtain men to the number of 40 per cent. of its quota under the last call, paying at the rate of $300 for each recruit. The whole number of recruits obtained will be assigned to the towns making such deposits in proportion to the number of men for which they make deposit.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has appointed Col. S. D. Chapman as recruiting agent at Nashville, Col. J. E. Selden at Fortress Monroe, and Col. B. S. Pardee at Newbern. There are three more agents to be appointed, to be stationed at Hilton Head, Washington and Vicksburgh. Both white and colored recruits are to be obtained by these agents.

The Boston *Journal* states that quite a large amount of money has already been deposited with the State Treasurer in order to enable individuals and towns to secure the benefits of the recruitment soon to begin in many parts of the South. The total sum placed in his hands for that purpose, was $76,625, up to Monday morning. $69,250 of this came from towns, and $7,375 from individals for "representative recruits."

The Troy *Times* says: "The wife of Gen. Seymour has received several letters from her husband, who is now in Charleston, under the order of Gen. Jones assigning Federal prisoners to localities exposed to the fire of our shells. Gen. Seymour states that he is in good health and spirits, and speaks of a recent order he has seen, instructing the Confederate officers to treat him humanely during his stay there. The order was countersigned by Davis, and was prompted in consideration of Seymour's humane treatment of the rebel wounded after the battle of Sharpsburgh.

Gen. McPherson, who was killed near Atlanta, on Friday, was engaged to be married to a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Baltimore. The dispatch announcing his death, by accident fell into her hands on its arrival. It was addressed to her mother, who, not being able to see well without her glasses, passed it to the daughter, engaged to the deceased, to read. Seeing that it recorded his death, she instantly fainted.

The Newport *News* condemns the "secesh" sentiment prevailing at that fashionable watering-place. It states that the rebel cockade is prominently displayed every day on the fashionable drives, by women who are loud mouthed in their denunciation of the Northern people and the Union army. In the parlors, these degraded females give expression to sentiments that no respectable woman will entertain, while the secession brawlers keep gentlemen away from clubs.

The announcement of the new Treasury 7.20 per cent. Loan created a good feeling in Wall-street yesterday. The Stock and Money Markets were better; Gold 257¾@258 per cent. A large demand for the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States.

On the 25th inst., the steamer *Saxon*, for Boston, fell in with the steamer *Staten Islander*, from New-York to Port Royal, in a sinking condition, off Absecom. The *Saxon* lay by her three hours, and took off her crew and passengers, and carried them to Philadelphia.

The total quota of the State under the last call for half a million of men is said to be 89,318.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in fair demand and generally firmer yesterday, closing, however, tamely. Foreign Merchandise was lightly dealt in, at irregular prices. Freights were quiet, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners. The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were to the enormous value of $8,040,364, making *the past fortnight's shipments from this port alone nearly sixteen millions of dollars in produce and merchandise*, exclusive of specie.

The Live Stock Market is supplied with 36,277 animals of all kinds, including 5,202 cattle, 144 cows and calves, 2,312 calves, 19,725 sheep and lambs, 8,894 swine. Our receipts show a large increase in the supply of sheep and cattle, but a material falling off of swine from last week. We attribute the large increase of beeves and sheep to the high prices of this stock a week ago, as well as to the severity of the drouth, causing farmers to send their cattle in prematurely. Live stock shows but little alteration in prices since our last quotations, excepting sheep and lambs, which are selling at a material decline. There have not been so heavy receipts of beef cattle since March 16—the total footings being nearly 1,500 greater than last week. The supply was then rather light, while the best bullocks on sale indicated an improvement in price. The lower grades, which were quite plenty, were apparently selling at even lower figures than the previous week. We quote medium to good beeves at 15c.@17½c., prime at 18½c.@19c., and a few extra ones at 19½c. On the large estimates of some sellers, the beef when dressed may be found to have cost more money. Above 200 fresh cattle were received on Tuesday. Sheep show a decline of about 1c., with very heavy receipts, and rate 8c. for good lots, while sheep selected from lots will bring higher figures; common ones about 7c. live weight. Lambs generally sell at 9c.@10c.@11c., alive. The receipts of hogs have fallen off largely. Prime corn-fed rate at 10¾c.@11¼c. live weight; medium, 10c.@10¾c.; light and fat, 10¼c.; still-fed, 10½c.@10¾c. Poor common hogs not called for.

### The Appeal for the New Loan.

The appointment of Secretary Fessenden to the management of the Treasury Department gave, we think we may say, universal satisfaction. His ability, his integrity, his devotion to the public service were everywhere recognized. The policy which he has announced against all further issue of paper currency, and in favor of depending upon loans only to supply all the necessities of the Treasury not met by the current revenues, is just what his public character *had* given the country reason to anticipate. The inevitable effect of inflating the currency, in deranging all values, confounding all business, and in destroying all credits, both public and private, had come home, in hard experience, to the understanding of every man. Secretary Fessenden, in inaugurating his financial administration by calling for a popular loan of two hundred millions, avoiding all makeshifts and labored scheming of every sort, has only done what commends itself at once to every intelligent man.

But now comes the question whether this entire confidence in Secretary Fessenden, and this entire concurrence in his first official measure, will substantiate itself by practical action? Will the people lend him the money he has asked? In strong terms he has appealed to the patriotism of the people to give him that, without which all his efforts to save the national credit must fail. Shall that appeal have its fit response? It is a momentous question. It will be, in fact, the test whether the national credit can be sustained or not.

The five per cent. loan last asked for by Mr. Chase was not successful. There were two causes operating against it. First, the general uneasiness concerning a further indefinite issue of greenbacks, with all its ruinous tendencies. Second, the fact that five per cent. is a rate of interest below the legal standard familiar to the people, and, therefore, naturally uninviting to them. It was said that the interest, being payable in gold, would actually produce ten or twelve per cent. in paper. So indeed it would at the rates gold was selling for; but all this difference would have disappeared long before the arrival of the time at which the bonds would be redeemed. The loan asked for by Mr. Fessenden has neither of these disadvantages. The solicitation is accompanied with what amounts to a pledge that no further addition shall be made to the present volume of greenbacks, thus taking away all danger to the national credit from that quarter. The interest is to be seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable in legal tender, an interest exceeding that from ordinary investments. Nobody can reasonably object to this rate as too low, and yet is not so high as to be itself a source of mischief to the national credit. The Duke of Wellington once said in debate, "High interest is only another name for poor security." Every man of business experience knows the general truth of this. Our Government could not more directly advertise to the American people, and to the world at large, its own distrust of its solvency, than by going into the market with an offer to pay an inordinate interest. Such a course, instead of strengthening, would only weaken and ruin its financial position. Probably, in the present condition of the country, the rate of interest designated by Secretary Fessenden avoids, more completely than any other could, all possibility of popular complaint of an insufficient return for the money advanced, and at the same time all compromising of the national credit by any undue allowance. It is as perfect a test as we can have of the financial strength of the Government.

This loan, of course, is a direct appeal to patriotism, for it is certain that any failure to respond to it would be a great, perhaps indeed a fatal calamity to the country. It is impossible to support the war without supporting the national credit, and this the people alone can do. But though the Government has thus a claim upon the people, Secretary Fessenden does not unduly press this point. He sees well to it that the loan should first of all come accredited by every business consideration. He presents himself as an applicant for money to be repaid in three years, with excellent interest, and on the very best security the country affords. The subscription to the loan, instead of involving any sacrifice, promotes every interest, private as well as public. It has every recommendation in its favor, material as well as moral. We are confident that the people will so recognize it, and will duly fill it up, and any other that may afterward be presented by their faithful financial manager.

### The Blockade and the Post.

Some time ago we stated that the rebel "Cotton Loan" was selling in London at higher rates than United States six per cent. gold interest bonds, and we argued that this fact established, to a demonstration, the inefficiency of our blockade, since it was apparent that nothing but the capacity to supply cotton to pay the bonds could keep up their price. This conclusion the *Post* controverted at the time, and insisted that the belief in ultimate rebel success was the cause of the high price of rebel cotton bonds, and not the inefficient blockade, making it necessary for us to expose the fallacy, by showing that the rebel bonds, which had no cotton behind them, but which depended on rebel success, had no value in Europe whatever.

On Monday evening, however, the *Post* suddenly adopts our very obvious views, in an article on "a foreign loan," in which it says:

"The light, swift vessels that leave England to run the blockade for cotton have grown into an organized fleet. Some of them fearlessly come within long range of our heavy cruisers, and decoy them into a chase, or keep them on the watch, while others a few miles distant run in and out of the cotton ports. This gives credit to the cotton bonds in two ways—first, by the promise of great profits, and second, by the redemption of the bonds, which keeps down the mass—a very shrewd process, evincing no little financial tact."

This is all true enough, except that the blockade-runners, loaded down as they are, do not have to go in couples, but singly and alone run the gauntlet with perfect safety and certainty—so much so, that a recent official report shows the fact that but one rebel mail has been captured, or failed of its destination, in twenty-two months, although by every good steamer a mail goes out. We hear of abundant instances of pursuit by the blockading fleet, but the further they chase, the further off is the prize.

The *Post* argues against a foreign loan, because

"It would be a fine bone just now for the stock-brokers in London to jabber over—the 'Confederate' and the United States Governments having their credit hammered in the same breath—'Sixty, gentlemen, for the cotton loan; thirty-eight for the Federal!' That such will be the result of a negotiation in Europe at the present time there can be little question."

—and then, with great simplicity, it exclaims, "May Heaven save us from such national humiliation;" as if that humiliation had not been upon us for months; as if it made any difference, in a national humiliation point of view, whether an Englishman sends *thirty-six dollars* in gold to New-York, and with it buys a United States bond for one hundred dollars, while he could not buy a cotton bond in London or elsewhere for *less than seventy-one dollars*, (the last quotation,) or whether he buys our bond for the same thirty-six dollars in London. So far as we can see, the "humiliation" consists in the fact that our bonds can be bought *on our own exchange* for about half the money which will buy a rebel cotton bond in any exchange in the world; and that fact is as conspicuous as if it were "hammered" in every money market in Europe every day in the year.

Substitute on our blockade for the "double enders" and "fast sloops" of Mr. Welles' imagination, an equal number of sea-going steamers that can steam twelve knots an hour, and there are not hammers enough in Europe to "hammer" the cotton bonds to a greater price than any other rebel security can command.

The Whole Matter.—A correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer*, writing from Niagara Falls, gives a few facts concerning the "distinguished individuals from the Confederate States, who are termed Peace Commissioners." He asserts that their "tone of feeling is subdued," and that they "confidentially half admitted their weakness, and seemed to want to make a clean breast of their troubles and the tight place they were placed in by the victorious armies of Gens. Grant and Sherman." He further tells us of their anxiety to displace Mr. Lincoln—"one of the *attachés* saying he hoped almost any other man than Abraham Lincoln might be elected our next President; then they would submit to a proposition that even the State of Vermont would not reject."

This undoubtedly embraces the whole secret of the import of the late attempt at negotiation. The rebels are troubled about the "tight place" they have been put in by our armies, and they are troubled about the prospect of Mr. Lincoln's reëlection. If we will withdraw our armies north of the Ohio and Susquehanna, and elect for President "any other man"—say Jeff. Davis—they will then "submit a proposition" to us.

### Changes in the Prize Law.

On looking over the act in relation to prize proceedings, which was passed at the close of the recent session of Congress, we notice several changes made by it in the law of prize, which will be of interest and importance to our navy. The law in relation to joint captures, for instance, is modified in this way: The law of July 17, 1862, provided that "when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize." The present law provides that "all vessels of the navy within signal distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture, *under such circumstances and in such condition as to be able to render effective aid, if required*, shall share in the prize." There may be a question, perhaps, whether the former provision is so inconsistent with this as to be repealed, and if not, whether a vessel within signal distance would not be entitled to share, although not able to render any effective aid in the capture. The new limitation was doubtless intended to be made general, and if it applies, it leaves open for many cases a very interesting discussion as to what shall constitute the power to give effective aid.

Another change is in relation to captures made by vessels not in the navy. The previous state of the law prohibited any but vessels of the navy from sharing in prize property, and several cases have arisen where captures have been made by other vessels, and the proceeds of the prizes appropriated by the Government. We called attention to this state of the law, and urged Congress to modify it. Congress has done so in this act, providing that where captures are made by vessels not of the navy, "none shall be entitled to share except the vessel or vessels making the capture." The proceeds of a prize so captured are to be divided between the owners of the capturing vessels and the ship's company, equally, unless otherwise agreed in writing. The half which goes to the ship's company is to be distributed according to their respective rates of pay on board, making the rule, as we understand it, slightly different on board such vessels from what it is on vessels of the navy, where the Commander of the ship has three-twentieths, and the rest is divided according to the rates of pay on board.

A difference is also made by this law as to the share of prize money to the officer commanding a fleet or squadron. Now, if a division of a fleet or squadron is ordered to detached duty under the command of an officer, and makes a capture, the twentieth of the prize money, which formerly went to the commander of the fleet, is divided between him and the officer in command of the division.

The Fleet Captain, also, now is to have one per cent. of all prize money awarded to the fleet in which he is serving, unless the capture is made by the vessel which he is on board of, when he shares according to his pay.

Some other changes are the having three Prize Commissioners, instead of two, and requiring one of them to be a member of the bar, and the authorizing of the Secretary of the Navy to employ special counsel for the captors, whenever, in his judgment, such services are needed.

Friends in Council.—Among the articles from Richmond newspapers which we publish to-day, will be found one from the *Examiner* of the 21st instant, upon the relations between the rebels and the Northern Copperheads. The *Examiner* copies certain sentences from a New-York Copperhead newspaper, urging its fellows to drive the "Vandal hosts from the capital," and adds:

"Now, it is a singular coincidence, that about the time of the appearance of this article, one Harry Gilmore (if such, indeed, be the name of the raider,) was before Washington, endeavoring, or at least, wishing, to accomplish that very business which the New-York *News* so much desiderates—namely, the driving of the vandal hosts and shoddy hordes away from the capital. The concurrence of time, and apparent unity of purpose, between these Yankee Democrats and our Confederates—both being extremely desirous to drive out of Washington its present occupants—cannot fail to suggest at least the possibility of a species of alliance between the Confederacy and the Democrats, to effect a result which they both so vehemently wish for. It is true, that alliance would have to be most carefully guarded on our side. It should bear most strictly the character of aid given by a foreign nation to a revolution."

Beginning to See It!—Some of the most prominent and influential actors in the Fremont movement are beginning to see its real meaning and drift. From the very outset it has been perfectly evident that there was nothing of principle in it, but that its object was simple personal and political revenge. Fremont himself openly proclaimed his determination to aid in defeating Lincoln by all the means in his power; he would accept a nomination himself, if necessary, to accomplish that object. This was the spirit of the whole movement. Every man hitherto a supporter of the Administration, or an advocate of its principles, who had suffered personal disappointments, whose advice had not been followed, or whose views of policy had not been adopted, availed himself of that occasion to seek his revenge. Fremont, in his letter of acceptance, made a very bold and shameless confession of the spirit and motive which prompted the movement and gave it all its strength.

We copy this morning an article from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, which shows that the farce is already pretty well played out. Mr. Wilkes, at the outset, espoused the Cleveland movement from a belief that it would do something to correct the errors and shortcomings of the Administration. He was originally a zealous and able advocate of the nomination of Mr. Chase, with whom he was on terms of very close personal and political intimacy: and he evidently assumed that the main objects sought through his nomination were to be attained through the candidacy of Fremont. Time has corrected this mistake. He sees now that the Fremont movement is simply a tender to the McClellan movement; that its object and aim now is to secure the success of the Democratic candidate. Against this he protests, in a clear and strong article—which we commend to the attention of those who have been hitherto inclined to regard the Cleveland nomination as based on any sincere and intelligent regard for the public good.

**Amusements.**

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Dan Bryant's appearance here last evening attracted one of the largest audiences we have ever seen within the walls of this popular establishment. Mr. Bryant is already so great a favorite in another sphere of art, (?) that the audience, reinforced with the lieges thus obtained, was kindly not only to the gentleman himself, but to all his surroundings. As the surroundings were not of the best, they have every reason to be thankful to the lieges.

Mr. Bryant played in two pieces—the "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy," both of which have previously introduced the gentleman to a dramatic audience. They were played a few months since at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of a complimentary benefit which was tendered to Mr. Bryant, who, we may now add, displayed then all the geniality that was noticeable in his excellent performance of last evening. We have many Irishmen on the stage, and the best are those who in their impersonations mark certain peculiarities of character in the Hibernian mode of doing and saying things. Mr. Bryant unquestionably brings a fresh stock of manner and "business" to Irish parts. He is always occupied with the bye-play of the scene, without thrusting himself too prominently upon it, and his bye-play is extremely good. For the rest he speaks a brogue which, if it be open to criticism, is at all events very pleasant, and unusually quiet, genial, humorsome and telling. It is hard to criticise such pieces as the "Irish Emgrant" and "Handy Andy," but we may say that for Summer weather they are acceptable, and peculiarly so when rendered with the heartiness that marked the performance of the principal parts last evening. Mr. Dan Bryant's success was indeed unmistakable and deserved. It will be his own fault, or the fault of a versatility that leads him into other channels, if he does not speedily become one of the best commedians on the American stage.

Olympic Theatre.—A new opera by Balfe—the "Rose of Castile"—will be played here to-night, for the first time in America.

Bird's-Eye View of the Great Campaign.—Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to the James, in May and June, was one of the greatest campaigns of history, and ought to be thoroughly comprehended by every American. It is now, we perceive, being studied carefully by the military men of Europe, and it will be read of with wonder by soldiers and civilians for ages to come.

One of the best aids that we have seen to its study is a "Military Topographical Map of Eastern Virginia," which has been compiled and drawn by Col. Charles Sholl, civil and topographical engineer, formerly Chief of Gen. Buell's Staff, and published in this City by Capt. R. Chauncy. It shows, by clearly and beautifully-colored lines, the routes taken by the army and by its several corps, and the battles fought in the campaign. It shows the position of the various corps in the different battles, and on the successive days of action, together with the position and relation of the enemy's lines and corps, and also the lines and direction of his retreat. The observer can trace out the features of the actions, the lines of march, and the great flanking movements of Gen. Grant, from the time he crossed the Rapidan till he arrived with his gallant army in front of Petersburgh. Great care and labor has been bestowed upon it, and every man, soldier or citizen, will find it invaluable for reference and study. Messrs. Sholl & Chauncy deserve great credit and should meet with great success.

### The $300 Exemption Clause.

Northampton, N. Y., Friday, July 22, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Many persons throughout the country have paid $300 under the act of Feb. 24, and many more are doubting what to do, because they do not understand the law. It appears impossible to become posted as to how long the $300 exempts a drafted man. As a matter of general information, it would please your readers if you would give them a positive explanation of the meaning of the act. It is not generally known whether the courts or Postmaster-General Fay has decided upon the construction of the law. Please give your opinion in the matter.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

[Gen. Fay has decided that the payment of $300 under the old law will exempt a person only for the call under which he was drafted. Such a person is liable to the draft under the present call; but a person who has furnished a substitute under the previous call is not liable to the draft during the term for which the substitute was mustered into service.—Ed. Times.]

### The New Loan.

New-York, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

An organized effort should be made at once by the merchants of New-York to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury one hundred millions of dollars, within thirty days, in response to his admirable appeal. The same kind of efforts that were put forth to obtain subscriptions to the Sanitary Fair Fund would produce the money needed. There would be no gift in this case, but, on the other hand, a good investment with liberal interest. Who that has not already given his services or his life's blood will hesitate to loan his country a trifling amount of money?

Let it not be forgotten that, to help the nation at a most critical moment, it is essential to subscribe for this new 7-30 loan, or to buy the 10-40 bonds *at the Sub-Treasury*, as all the bonds in the hands of the banks have been paid for, and it is no help whatever to the Government to buy the 5-20 bonds in Wall-street. Let "enlightened patriotism" put the money just where it is needed.

KNICKERBOCKER.

### Lafayette College—Inauguration of President Cattell.

Easton, Penn., Tuesday, July 26.

The inauguration of Dr. Cattell, as President of Lafayette College, took place this afternoon. Ex-Gov. Pollock, President of the Board of Trustees, made the introductory address. After the meeting of the Alumni, the corner-stone of the Astronomical Observatory was laid on College Hill. The commencement exercises take place to-morrow. The town is full of strangers.

### From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 23.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed for Panama to-day, with 630 passengers and $2,158,580 in gold, of which $1,500,000 was for Europe, and $500,000 on Government account. The opposition steamer *America* sailed to-day, with 500 passengers and $30,000 in treasure. Mining stocks are lower again; Gould and Curry between $1,500 and $1,600 per foot.

Arrived, bark *Chase*, Manilla, with 400,000 pounds of raw sugar to be refined here.

### Troops for Washington.

Boston, Tuesday, July 26.

The Eighth Massachusetts regiment, one hundred day men, left Readville this afternoon for Washington.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 26.

GEN. SANDFORD'S INTERVIEW WITH GEN. FRY.

Gen. Sandford, of New-York, had a lengthened interview yesterday with Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry and Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, relative to the liability of one hundred day men to the draft. No definite understanding was arrived at.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State have returned from their cruise to Fortress Monroe, and have been busily engaged at the department to-day.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, formerly known as Moorehead's, arrived here to-day, under command of Maj. J. J. Sperry. They number sixty-four men and eight officers. The regiment will be mustered out of service on the 28th of August.

THE CASE OF GEN. WARD.

Gen. Ward has been mustered out of service. He demands a Court of Inquiry.

DISMISSALS FOR THE WEEK.

The list of dismissals for the week ending the 23d inst. includes the following, viz.: Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, First New-York Mounted Rifles, to date from July 19, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, and for intrigue and underhand devices for accomplishing the dismissal of an officer of his regiment. Second Lieut. Jefferson W. Brockway, Eighty-first New-York Volunteers, to date from July 6, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds, while his command was in front of the enemy. The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Major Henry Russell, Fifteenth New-York Cavalry, to date from May 24, 1864, for having grossly neglected his duty while in command of pickets, has been confirmed.

NOT TO BE DISMISSED.

Capt. G. W. Van Slyk, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, charged with offences heretofore published, is exempted from dismissal from the service of the United States, a satisfactory defense having been made.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Upwards of three hundred and forty sick and wounded officers and soldiers from the City Point Hospitals arrived at Alexandria on Sunday last. They have been placed in the Fairfax Seminary Hospital.

EXHIBITION OF MR. CARPENTER'S PAINTINGS.

By permission of President Lincoln, Mr. Carpenter's historical painting of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet, was on exhibition in the east room of the White House yesterday and to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, July 26.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement, as appears, by the records to-day, shows that the debt outstanding, bearing interest in coin, is $883,887,842, a difference less than the amount stated on the 19th inst., of $731,000; the interest being $52,423,281. The amount of debt, bearing interest in lawful money, is $404,562,500, or nearly a million and a half more than in the previous statement, with an aggregate lawful money interest of $21,027,600. The debt bearing no interest is $516,732,692. The debt on which interest has ceased is $370,190. The recapitulation shows the aggregate amount outstanding to be $1,805,323,565, with interest in both gold and lawful money to the amount of $73,650,530. The principal is $9,320,000 more than last month's statement. The unpaid requisitions amount to $37,000,000 and the amount in the Treasury is nearly $15,000,000.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM GEN. FRY.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry has issued a circular, to the effect that skilled mechanics and operatives employed in the arsenals and navy-yards of the United States, who shall be drafted, and on examination be held to service, will not be required to report for duty under such draft, so long as they remain in the aforesaid service, provided the officer in charge shall certify that their labor as mechanics or operatives is necessary for the naval or military service.

THE DUTY ON WINES MADE OF BERRIES AND SUGAR.

In response to an inquiry the Internal Revenue Bureau has replied that wines made of berries and sugar, without the infusion of distilled spirits, are subject to tax as manufactures, viz.: five per centum ad valorem. When distilled spirits are used the tax is fifty cents per gallon.

GUERRILLAS COMING TO GRIEF.

A Military Commission sitting here recently tried and sentenced to be shot two citizens of Virginia, for carrying on a guerrilla warfare. One of them had also broken his oath of allegiance and violated his parole. The sentences of both have been commuted to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for ten years. A citizen of Maryland has been sent to the same place for one year and fined $250, for aiding soldiers to desert.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of State and his Assistant Secretary have returned from a visit to Fortress Monroe and the Army of the Potomac.

### George N. Sanders Makes an Inquiry.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 26.

The following dispatch has been received here from the Clifton House:

I send, for the Associated Press, a copy of my dispatch to Mr. Greeley:

To Hon. Horace Greeley: What did you mean when you remarked to me, in the presence of Maj. Hay, that you hoped that we "would not think we (you) were all blackguards?" I certainly thought you wanted me to understand that you thought President Lincoln was. G. N. SANDERS.

The Iron Trade and Municipal Reform.—A call is out, signed by a large number of the best known workingmen of the free trade, for a meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. The call states that after a careful investigation of the principles of the Citizens' Association, the signers have given to that association their most hearty approval. Their fellow-workmen are invited to attend in mass meeting to hear the best speakers from their trade set forth facts to the public's and the City's interest, and to unite in an earnest effort to secure the success of the association and its principles. That the meeting will be a large and interesting one, there is no doubt.

Breakfast to the Thirteenth Connecticut.—The Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, veterans, 300 strong, under command of Col. Bliss, arrived here yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, on the steamer *Cambria*. An excellent breakfast was immediately ordered on board by Col. John H. Almy, State Agent of Connecticut, to the great delight of the old soldiers. After the repast was over the regiment held a meeting and adopted a series of resolutions thanking the Colonel for his grateful attentions. The Thirteenth left last night on the *Elm City* for New-Haven, where a grand reception awaits them.

The Spinola Court-Martial.—There was a further adjournment in the Spinola case, yesterday, in consequence of the absence of several members of the court. It is understood Gen. Spinola is in possession of the charges preferred against him by Gen. Dix. The Judge Advocate has not yet rescinded his order refusing to allow reporters to be present, hence the public will have, for the present, to remain in ignorance of the proceedings.

Bring in Horses.—The Government needs both men and horses. Many a man who cannot go as a soldier, can furnish a horse. Every horse is as good as a man. Every cavalry horse now furnished is worth $165. Bring in your strong-backed horses and get your greenbacks, and so aid the Government. See advertisement of Capt. Geo. T. Browning, A. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

Laying of a Corner-stone.—The corner-stone of the new house of worship being erected for the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church in Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, will be laid this Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Dowling, Hastings, Cookman and others.

Central Park.—As the moon does not rise till after midnight on Wednesday evening, there will be no music on the lake at the park.

# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

## Arrival of the Borussia and Scotia with News to the 17th.

## Another Naval Battle in Prospect.

## The Niagara and Sacramento to Fight Two Rebel Men-of-War.

## THE DANO-GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

## PROGRESS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

## Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th instant, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *North American* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 14th instant.

The *Pennsylvania* arrived off Cape Clear on the afternoon of the 15th.

The *Africa* passed Cape Clear about midnight on the 15th, and the *City of Manchester* on the forenoon of the 16th of July.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton July 13, also arrived here last evening.

### AMERICAN TOPICS.

#### THE ALLEGED FIGHT BETWEEN THE KEARSARGE AND THE FLORIDA.

The reported engagement between the United States steamer *Kearsarge* and the rebel cruiser *Florida*, proves to be without foundation, at least, so far as the *Kearsarge* is concerned, for she was off Dover at the time, and still remained there. The United States steamer *Sacramento*, from Cherbourg, had joined the *Kearsarge* off Dover.

The Southampton correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 15th, says: "It is almost certain that no sea fight took place off Jersey on Wednesday; the news brought by the *Wonder* was received on board just as she was leaving Jersey. There is a telegraphic communication between England and Jersey, via France, and a mail packet from Jersey arrived at Weymouth last night, and yet there is no confirmation of the news. It is said that the *Florida* was waiting off the Minquils for the *Kearsarge*. The Captain of the *Wonder* saw no sign of a steamer there. The two Confederate steamers supposed to be in the channel at the present time are the *Florida* and *General Lee*. The *Florida* is about the size of the *Alabama*. The following are the armaments and tonnage of the three Federal steamers now in the channel, viz.: *Kearsarge*, 8 guns, 1,031 tons; *Sacramento*, 10 guns, 1,367 tons; *Niagara*, 32 guns, 4,528 tons. A letter has been received here this morning from a Captain in the English Navy, written on the night of the 13th, at Jersey, in which letter there is no allusion to the sea fight off that island."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the evening of 14th, says: "The Federal corvette *Sacramento* steamed out of Cherbourg harbor yesterday morning at daybreak, and it is supposed that she has a rendezvous with the *Niagara* somewhere at sea. A rumor is current in Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate naval officers have agreed to have a sea fight within the next ten days, between the *Sacramento* and the *Niagara* on the one side, and the *Gen. Lee* frigate and a Confederate corvette, which was lately seen in the Straits of Gibraltar, on the other. It is further said to be arranged that the battle is to come off in sight of the coast of France, and not further than fifteen kilometres from Cherbourg."

The *Niagara* was seen cruising off Start Point, in the English Channel, on the 13th of July.

#### PROPOSED MEDIATION IN AMERICA.

An influential deputation from the society for obtaining a cessation of hostilities waited on Lord PALMERSTON on the 15th July, for the purpose of urging the British Government to take steps to bring about peace between the belligerents in America. The deputation consisted of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Bishop of Chichester, several members of Parliament, and other gentlemen, including Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, the pro-southern writer for the *Times*. It was explained that the deputation was devoid of any party character, and would chiefly urge the plea of humanity.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, and Mr. SPENCE, showed the necessity, if possible, of arresting the shedding of blood in America.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said the Government was lead to think from all accounts that reached them that this was not the moment at which any mediatory proposals could be usefully made. Each party was equally confident in the ultimate success of their cause, and the North was especially jealous of interference. If the opportunity for mediation presented itself the Government would gladly avail themselves of it.

#### MASON'S INTERVIEW WITH PALMERSTON.

The Morning *Herald* of the 16th, contains the following paragraph:

"We understand that the Hon. J. MASON had an unofficial interview with Lord PALMERSTON at Cambridge House, on the introduction of Mr. LINDSAY, and that the meeting was satisfactory to all parties. The withdrawal of Mr. LINDSAY's motion [that for the recognition of the South,] was, it is said, the result of the interview—the Premier having given a sort of implied promise to support it at a more opportune moment—that is to say when GRANT and SHERMAN has been defeated, and the Confederacy stands in no aid of recognition."

#### DEMAND FOR AMERICAN STOCKS.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says: "The advices from Frankfort mention that the great rise in exchanges at New-York had been met by a corresponding fall in the prices of Federal Stocks, but that at the reduced quotations, buyers came forward in such numbers that not only large sums brought from New-York, but even various parcels sold out by bankers for small speculators, could still be disposed of at an advance of 4 per cent. on New-York prices. As soon as these sales were over, quotations recovered between 1 and 2 per cent. The eagerness of our public, it is observed, to invest in American funds, after so many disappointments, is wonderful. In spite of the bad political and yet worse financial reports, every reduction in the price brings forward new purchasers, mostly small capitalists."

#### THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

Intelligence from Queenstown, of July 9, says: The *Flamingo* and the *Ailsa*, from Glasgow for Bermuda, have both put in here for coals.

A telegram from Bermuda, of June 14, says: Great activity prevails in running the blockade. On the 4th the *Lynx* arrived with 621 bales of cotton; on the 7th the *Index* arrived with 803 bales of cotton and 208 boxes of tobacco; on the 8th the *Atalanta* arrived with 536 bales of cotton, 155 half-tierces and 527 boxes of tobacco; on the 9th the *Celeste* arrived with 594 bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine; on the 11th the *City of Petersburgh* arrived with 810 bales of cotton and a quantity of tobacco. All the above steamers were from Wilmington. The *Lynx* cleared on the 6th for Nassau, with 952 packages merchandise, and the brig *Princess Royal*, for Liverpool, with 316 bales and 44 bags of cotton and 11 barrels of pitch.

#### THE LONDON TIMES GLOOMY.

The London *Times* of Monday says: "The last news from America is the most gloomy for the Federal arms which has arrived for a long time. On every point we hear of reverses. GRANT, SHERMAN, and HUNTER are each alike checked or driven back, and the reserve of the Federal Government in supplying information to New-York, leads to apprehension still more gloomy than any facts at present known. The severer the struggle the more decisive in all probability will be the result. Considering all the adverse circumstances, we cannot avoid speculating on the probable consequences of GRANT being soon compelled to abandon his campaign altogether."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 14th were unimportant. In the House of Commons, Mr. GAIRDNER drew attention to the rumor that the Prussians, as a condition of making peace, had demanded the payment of £10,000,000 and the surrender of the Danish fleet, and asked whether Ministers regarded the latter portion of the demand with indifference.

Lord PALMERSTON said that no information had reached the Government of such a monstrous demand, though he understood that negotiations were in progress, and that an armistice was proposed with a view to these negotiations.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to another inquiry, said the Government had no intention of appointing a British Consul at Rio. The Consul at Bahia would act *ad interim*. Neither had Government any intention of proposing the repeal of the Aberdeen Act with reference to the Brazilian Slave-trade.

The Portuguese Government was taken to task for the non-settlement of certain British claims.

#### ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

Notwithstanding that the great Orange demonstrations on the 12th of July passed off in comparative quiet at Belfast, subsequent rioting took place in that town and much damage was done from stone throwing, &c., but nothing of a really serious nature is reported.

It is asserted that the British army is to be furnished with breech-loading rifles instead of the present "Enfield" weapon.

The great annual rifle contest by the Volunteers, was making satisfactory progress at Wimbledon.

### THE DANISH WAR.

The details of the truce and the proposed Danish concessions were awaited with considerable interest, but nothing of moment had transpired. A Vienna telegram says the truce would be a short one, and would be concluded on the 15th inst.

A Berlin telegram of the 15th says:

"It is asserted that Baron GUELDERONE arrived here yesterday with a dispatch from M. BLUHME, the Danish Premier.

The dispatch is believed to state that King CHRISTIAN requested a suspension of arms to negotiate a lengthened armistice and peace, and that His Majesty had changed his advisers to arrive at an understanding more easily.

A similar dispatch has been forwarded to Venice. Intelligence has been received from Frederickhaven, stating that while Gen. FALKENSTEIN was planting the Austrian and Prussian flags at Skagen yesterday the Danes attempted a landing at Aalbeck and Frederikshaven. They were driven off from the first place by a body of hussars, and repulsed from the latter by a couple of guns.

The Austro-Prussian forces now occupy the whole of Jutland; the northern extremity of that province has for the last two days been in their power, as the Lymford was crossed without difficulty on the 10th. No other act of hostility has been mentioned nor seems likely to take place so long as the fresh proposals made by Denmark shall be under consideration at Berlin and Vienna.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 14.

Official intelligence arrived yesterday that couriers had left Copenhagen for Vienna and Berlin with proposals for an armistice and peace.

The Ministerial *Provinzial Correspondenz*, to-day, referring to the recent change in the Danish Ministry, says:

"It appears certain that this change is intended to preserve Denmark from further losses, by at last entering upon a path leading to peace. It may be presumed that the German Powers will meet any earnestly meant peace policy of the Danish Government by every means in their power. But peace is no longer to be obtained by Denmark, except by her giving up the whole of Schleswig-Holstein, and recognizing its independence. An armistice can only be agreed to when an acceptable basis for peace negotiations has been offered."

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

MIDDLEFAHRT, day, FriJuly 15.

Col. KAUFMAN has returned from the Allies' headquarters. It is said he has been unable to obtain a suspension of hostilities.

A Vienna telegram of the 15th announces that a truce till 31st of July had been granted by the Allies; and during this the blockade is to be raised and the basis of peace agreed upon.

#### PASSAGE OF THE LIMM FORD.

A dispatch from Aalborg, of July 11, says: "Yesterday afternoon the troops of the Second Combined Army Corps commenced crossing the Lüm Fiord, near this town, in boats. The crossing continues. The advance into the north of Jutland has, to all appearances, already begun."

A telegram from Stockholm, of July 10, says: "The screw line-of-battle ships *Carl Johann* and *Stockholm*, and the steam corvettes *Vanadis* and *Sefle* have put to sea, with orders to cruise between Gottenburg and Falsterbo, on the southwest coast of Sweden."

### THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the question of the alleged holy alliance, observes that "nobody can follow the remarks made on the documents lately published without arriving at the conviction, which is by degrees becoming more firmly established abroad, of their genuineness. How could the Prussian Minister admit that he wrote that dispatch, and yet expect to keep the peace? Of two evils he chose the least; nor will it be the first time in the history of diplomacy that a statesman has denied a fact to avert the disaster of a war, for such a war as France might wage against Prussia upon the strength of these dispatches, could not fail at the present moment to be most disastrous."

The *Post* is perfectly prepared to enter with the Prussian Minister upon the contest of assertion and denial, and will not believe in the establishment of a permanent peace until the changes which may take place in Germany have received the sanction and approval of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

### FRANCE.

The King of the Belgians was about to pay a two days' visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Vichy.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes, 66f. 45c.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash of 9,750,000 francs.

In the South of France they have already begun the harvest. The quantity of wheat is not great, but the quality is excellent.

The Emperor has given his decision as arbitrator in the Suez Canal question.

The Emperor's health is excellent.

Official dispatches received in Paris, from Mexico, announce the solemn entry of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN into the capital, on June 12, amid unanimous and indescribable enthusiasm, in which the names of the Emperor and of France were not forgotten.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"The state of trade in Paris calls for no particular remark.

The accounts as to the state of the crops in the departments are more favorable than for some time previous. The general opinion is that a decided improvement in the wheat crop is observable.

The Paris flour market is firm.

Advices from Odessa mention that the Russian Government is disposed to accord additional facilities for the exportation of grain, in consequence of the great quantities in store at that place, and also by reason of the fine appearance of the crops.

The accounts from Italy continue to be highly satisfactory."

### ITALY.

In the Italian Senate, during a debate on the budget, Signor MARALINI referred to the relations with Spain, and demanded that the Italian Legislation at Madrid, should be absolved.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that Italy, having been recognized by the Great Powers, did not seek to be acknowledged by Spain.

Signor MARALIVI urged the Government to take possession of the Spanish College at Bologna.

The President of the Council assured the Senate that the Government would exercise the right to which it is entitled.

GARIBALDI would soon return to Caprera.

Rumors of a Garibaldian expedition are denied.

### THE BRAZILS.

Rio Janeiro dates to June 25 had reached Lisbon. Coffee is quoted at 7,000@7,100 for good firsts. The stock on hand was 50,000 bags, and the shipments since last mail amounted to 22,000 bags. Sterling Exchange, 27¼@27⅜.

BAHIA, Wednesday, June 29.

SUGAR—Whites, 5,200 reis; Browns, 2,500@2,650 reis. Cotton, 26,500 reis. Exchange, 27⅛@⅜.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, May 27.

Exchange, 50¼. Dry American Hides, 37⅛@39⅛. Tallow, 14⅛. Imports dull but unchanged.

### INDIA.

The following had been received by telegraph via Suez:

BOMBAY, Friday, June 24.

Shirtings active. Twist quiet. Cotton quiet but dearer. Freights dull and lower; Cotton to Liverpool, 45s. Exchange, 2s. ⅛d.@2s. ⅝d.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, June 22.

Shirtings firm. Twist quiet. Exchange, 2s. ⅜d.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

#### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued firm. Consols on the 15th fractionally improved, closing at 90⅝@⅞ for Money.

The demand for Money had increased, and the rate for good bills in the open market advanced to 5¾@6 ₱ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £229,697.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHER & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 4⅛d.; Nominal Eagles, 76s. 4d.

#### AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co. say: "There has been, during the last few days, an active inquiry for United States 5-20 Bonds, to meet a continental demand, and the price, which, at the end of last week, was 43@44, has risen to 49@50. There seems, however, to be sufficient bonds on the market to meet present wants." All other stocks are inactive. A little Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. stock sold at 86½, and Atlantic and Great Western Bonds (New-York and Pennsylvania section) at 72@74.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 16.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: Cotton has been in unusually extensive demand from the trade, as well as by exporters and speculators, throughout the week. The advance quoted last week was followed on Friday and Saturday by a further rise of ½d.@1d. ₱ lb., which has been fully maintained, with increasing firmness, although during the last two days there has been rather less excitement. The week's advance in American is ½d.@1d., in Brazil and Egyptian 1d., and in East India ½d.@1½d. The week's sales add up 112,720 bales, including 35,000 to speculators and 23,860 to exporters. The business of Friday was estimated at about —— bales, including —— for export and speculation—the market closing strong at the following quotations:

| | Fair. | Middling. |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans | 32½d. | 31½d. |
| Mobile | 32½d. | 31⅛d. |
| Uplands | 32d. | 31d. |

—Stock on hand 212,176 bales, including 1,721 only in American. At sea from India 375,000 bales.

#### TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Prices continue strong and advancing, but there is rather less activity than at the beginning of the week, although a moderate business is done.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Flour rather more inquired for, at steady prices; Extra State, 20s. [illegible]@21s. Wheat firm at full prices, and partially 1d. dearer than on Tuesday; Red Western, 8s. 1d.@8s. 10d.; Southern, 8s. 6d.@8s. 7d.; White Western, 8s. 9d.@9s. 1d.; Southern, 8s. 9d.@9s. 9d. ₱ cental. Corn steady at 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. ₱ 480 lbs., for Mixed; White nominal.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef firm, and partially 2s. 6d. dearer. Pork in good demand at an advance of 2s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Bacon in good request at full rates, and in some cases 1s.@1s. 6d. dearer on the week. Lard in good demand at full prices; sales at 41s.@43s. Butter—Fine in demand at 88s.@94s. Fine Cheese wanted, but inferior neglected. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports; Ashes dull; Pots 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d., Pearls 33s. 6d.@34. Sugar opened active, and prices advanced 1s., but at the close the market was quieter. Molasses inactive. Coffee quiet—little offering. Rice without improvement. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 7. Linseed firmer, and Bombay 6d. dearer. Linseed Oil in better demand, at 40s. 6d.@41s. Linseed Cakes, £8 12s. 6d.@£9 for American. Fish Oils inactive. Nothing reported in Sperm or Cod. Resin in fair demand. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 68s. for French. Petroleum in better demand, and rather dearer for arrival; Refined 2s. 3d. for forward delivery.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet at former rates. IRON—Welsh, dull; bars and rails £7@£7 5s.; Scotch Pig 58s. SUGAR flat and fully 6d. lower. COFFEE steady. TEA inactive; Common Congou 1s.@1s. ½d. RICE very quiet. TALLOW steadier; buyers of Y. C. at 40s. 9d. LINSEED stronger. LINSEED CAKES firm. LINSEED OIL—Buyers at 38s. 6d. SPERM OIL nominal, at £70. COD, £52. The INDIGO sales show an advance on May rates of 2d.@6d. French SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 68s.@68s. 6d. RESIN inactive. PETROLEUM firm—Refined, 2s. 2½d. on spot, and 2s. 3½d.@2s. 4d. for future delivery. Crude, £19, and 10s. more demanded for arrival. GROVES & TODD report PROVISIONS generally quiet, but steady. LARD in better demand. FLOUR quiet as dear, but not much doing.

#### GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN McCALL & Co. report WHEAT and FLOUR firm, with a fair business doing. CORN, 18s. ₱ 280 lbs.

#### LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 16—Evening.

Cotton to-day has continued firm, at full prices. Sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather keeps very brilliant and hot, but Breadstuffs are nevertheless firm for all descriptions.

PROVISIONS—A firm tone prevails for all articles, and if anything prices tend upward.

PRODUCE—Generally is without change; Petroleum is rather firmer for arrival.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16—Evening.

CONSOLS close at 90⅞@91; Illinois Central Shares at 41@40 discount; Eries 50@51; Confederate loan touched 80 to-day, but closed at about 78.

### VERY LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 16.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm and upward.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, July 16.

Consols closed at 90⅞@91 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is firm and advancing for United States five-twenty bonds, while other stocks are generally dull.

### LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, July 17.

The Princess CLOTHILDE is confined with a son.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

PARIS, Saturday, July 16.

The Bourse is flat; Rentes closed at 66f. 40c.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 16.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 29,000 bales. Orleans très Ordinaire, 390f.; Bas. 385f. The market is firm, and advancing on fine qualities. Breadstuffs dull, the weather being favorable for the crops.


**A Card.**

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children**—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

**A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.**

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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**A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.** Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. **ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.** Sold by druggists generally.

**Kerosene Glue Pot.**
FISH'S PATENT.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., July 18, 1864.
*Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,*
WM. D. RUSSELL, President:

Yours of the 16th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

**A Gem for the Women of all Nations—Lubin's Floriline for the Hair.**—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents.

**Trusses, &c.**—The celebrated "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," for CURING RUPTURE, is the BEST in the WORLD. "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER," for females, is celebrated for its SUSTAINING POWER. BRACES unrivaled. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

**If You Want to Know, &c., Read** MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers** by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

**Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-Pins, Sleeve-Buttons,** &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

**Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.**—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic** Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's** "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

**Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and** all diseases of the Feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium** LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.


### MARRIED.

BARNES—CURTIS.—On Tuesday, July 26, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, ROBERT G. BARNES, of New-York, and ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Robert Curtis, Esq., of Brooklyn.

GARDNER—CHACE.—At Swansey Village, on Tuesday, July 19, by Rev. Mr. Wylie, WM. R. GARDNER, of New-York, and KATE F., daughter of Joseph F. Chace, Esq.

MILES—WINSHIP.—On Monday, July 18, by Rev. Dr. Holdich, Mr. CHARLES R. MILES and Miss JOSEPHINE S. WINSHIP, both of this City.

### DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, July 25, MARY ANN, widow of the late Edgcumbe H. Blatchford, and daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Hubbard, of Boston.

DAVIS.—On Monday evening, July 25, MARIA ANN, wife of Spafford H. Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Rutgers-st., corner of Henry-st.

FRASER.—On Monday, July 25, EDWARD A. FRASER, Jr., son of Edward A. and Louisa Ann Fraser, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 303 Broome-st., without further notice.

FRANKLIN.—On Monday, July 25, GEORGE N. FRANKLIN, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 78 2d-st., on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock.

HUMBERT.—At Harlem, on Tuesday morning, July 26, EUGENE PRUDHOMME, infant son of Theodore and Rebecca Humbert, aged 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 127th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—On Monday, July 25, LEWIS R. KNAPP, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, his son-in-law, George W. Ditchett, his brother, Charles W. Knapp, also his brothers-in-law, William, David and Samuel J. Sherwood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., from his late residence, West Morrisania, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEE.—At his mother's residence, in Newburgh, on Tuesday, July 26, HENRY W., son of the late Rev. R. P. Lee, D. D., in his 19th year.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Thursday, from the Reformed Dutch Church.

MARSHALL.—At Roslin, L. I., on Tuesday morning, July 26, after a short illness, GEORGE W. MARSHALL, aged 38 years, son of Thomas Marshall, deceased.

McCUTCHEN.—At Totowa, near Paterson, N. J., on Saturday evening, July 23, SARAH C. VAN BLARCOM, wife of Wm. G. McCutchen, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Baptist Church, corner of 5th and South Fifth sts., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

PECK.—On Tuesday morning, July 26, after a short illness, HENRY W. PECK, of this City.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 26 West 32d-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

REMSEN.—On Sunday evening, July 24, in the 66th year of her age, SUSAN AUGUSTA, widow of Daniel Remsen, and daughter of the late Henry Rogers, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 26, AARON CHEEVER RICHARDSON, youngest son of Capt. Edward Richardson, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his father, No. 156 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, CHARLOTTE HOSFORD, relict of John Taylor, aged 83 years.

SHELTON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, July 25, Dr. NATHAN SHELTON, aged 80 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church in the village of Jamaica, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation. Cars leave South Ferry, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock; returning after the funeral.

TOUMANS.—On Monday, July 25, FRANCIS TOUMANS, aged 35 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, John M. and Cornelius Downey, also the members of the Shipwright and Caulkers' Association, and the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 244 Spring-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

EUREKA LODGE No. 243, F. & A. M.—The members of Eureka Lodge are notified to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, FRANCIS TOUMANS. By order.

GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

JAMES A. COOK, Secretary.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, of general paralysis and softening of the brain, ISAAC Q. UNDERHILL, of Secaucus, N. J., in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, at the Purchase, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

WASHBURN.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, July 26, of purpura hemmorhagica, ELIZA EMMA, wife of Isaac Washburn, and daughter of James Lott, of Jamaica, aged 29 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flatbush, near Greenwood, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M.

WOOLSEY.—On Sunday evening, 24th inst., JOHN K. WOOLSEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 9th-st.


**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,**
**KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 449.—July 26, 1864.
51, 11, 68, 53, 52, 64, 56, 32, 3, 12, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 450.—July 26, 1864.
44, 40, 59, 55, 50, 7, 26, 52, 9, 74, 63, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

**SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.**

EXTRA CLASS 353.—July 26, 1864.
22, 17, 1, 65, 37, 45, 34, 50, 29, 60, 24.

CLASS 354.—July 26, 1864.
6, 48, 26, 11, 35, 46, 49, 40, 7, 18, 21, 57.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

**THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.**
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,

Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

*James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:*

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

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SOAP AND CANDLES.

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**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.**—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

**IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.**
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5462 New-York Post-office.

**FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.**
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

**"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.**—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. E. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


AN ORIGINAL BOOK.
NEARLY READY:
**MAN AND HIS RELATIONS;**
ILLUSTRATING THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY;
THE RELATIONS OF THE FACULTIES TO THE ORGANS, AND TO THE ELEMENTS, OBJECTS, AND PHENOMENA OF THE EXTERNAL WORLD.
BY PROF. S. B. BRITTAN, M. D.

For 15 years the author has been employed in researches which have at length resulted in the production of this extraordinary book, covering the wide range of Vital and Mental Phenomena, as exhibited in MAN and the Animal World. It is, however, especially devoted to MAN—to the constitution and immortal existence of the Soul; its present Relations to the Body; to the external forms and internal principles of Nature, and to the realm of Universal Intelligence. Although treating on the profoundest of subjects, the work is written in an elegant and attractive style to interest the common mind. At the same time, the student of Vital Chemistry, Physiology and Medicine, the Divine and the Moralist, the Metaphysical Philosopher and the Political Reformer, will find it replete with profound and profitable instruction.

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**UNITED STATES POSTAL GUIDE;**
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A COMPLETE LIST OF POST-OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES,
With other information for the People.
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The high finish of these engravings, their appropriateness to the times, and the low price put upon them, make them the most salable publication of the day.

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WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
**CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.**
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TESTIMONIAL.
*From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.*

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

**MAP OF RICHMOND**
and surrounding country, showing
REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

From the latest and most authentic surveys, compiled and drawn by CHARLES SHOLL, Topographical Engineer. Price 50 cents.

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Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.


## PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.


**DIAMOND RINGS,**
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

**GILT COMBS.**—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

**DEAFNESS,**
**IMPAIRED SIGHT,**
**NOISES IN THE HEAD,**
**CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS**
IN THE
**THROAT,**
**CHRONIC CATARRH,**
**CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.**
**CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.**

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
**DR. VON EISENBERG**

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
**NO. 816**
**BROADWAY.**

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
*From the Journal of Commerce.*

**CATARRH CURED.**

**THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."**

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

**DEAFNESS CURED.**

*From the Tribune.*

**EARS TO THE DEAF.**

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

*From the Christian Times.*
**SIGHT RESTORED.**
**CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.**

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
**VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,**
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

**U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.**

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

**MEYLERT & CO.,**
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

**REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000**
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

**PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000**
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

**U. S. 10-40 BONDS**
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 189 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

**EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK**
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

**FISK & HATCH, BANKERS**
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

**FOURTH NATIONAL BANK**
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
**SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.**
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**NEW LOAN OF 1881.**
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**FOR SALE,**
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1864, by
LATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

**DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.
**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

**BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.**—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association,) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.**—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
D. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE** in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

**$2,000,000 LOAN**
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
**COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM** Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
**THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE** first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic. A. BOODY, President.

**FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS** Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

**THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.**
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

**COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.**
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.
The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.**
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

**TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.**
CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.
A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14.
**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.
**TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.**—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.
**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
**THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS** Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5 PER CENT.) free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

**MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,**
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 29, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.
The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:
*Whereas*, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and
*Whereas*, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,
*Resolved*, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:
*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.
*Resolved*, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.
The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.
PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

**NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.**—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.
**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLY**ing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

## DRY GOODS.

**NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.**
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

**DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.**
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

**BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.**
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

**PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.**
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

**BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,**
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

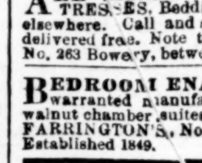
**CARPET WARP,**
COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

**BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—** AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

## FURNITURE.

**ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,** Bedding, Looking-glasses, cheaper than elsewhere. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Note the number. At G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts., N. Y.

**BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF** warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.




**WEDDING CARDS.**
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., &c.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
**WATER WHEELS**
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

## INSURANCE.

**BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. S. CORWIN, | NATHAN CLARK, |
| EBENEZER H. PRAY, | HENRY SILBERHORN, |
| ROBERT DUNLAP, | ALBERT WEBB, |
| EDWARD C. ROBINSON, | JACOB FINK, |
| HENRY P. DEGRAAF, | JOHN N. HAYWARD, |
| CHARLES HUDSON, | WM. TILDEN, |
| JOHN W. SAGEMAN, | HARFORD B. KIRK, |
| JAMES W. TRASK, | J. H. JOHNSTON, |
| JOHN S. MARTIN, | AMOS C. LITTELL, |
| PEARSON S. HALSTEAD, | CHARLES G. CORNELL, |
| WALTER W. PRICE, | WM. P. DAVID, |
| THOMAS McLELLAND, | PATRICK DICKIE, |
| JOHN H. JAMES, | TRISTRAM ALLEN, |
| RUSSELL CRANE, | RICHARD F. CARMAN, |
| CONRAD BRAKER, JR., | R. M. VAIL. |

**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $2,000,000 00 |
| ASSETS | 3,467,642 67 |
| LIABILITIES | 51,577 54 |

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK**—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

**AT A BARGAIN.**—ONE OF THE FINEST residences, grounds and locations in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad; 64 acres highly cultivated land; 7 acres beautiful forrest trees, evergreens, lawns, greenhouses, &c.; fruit of all varieties in very great abundance. Also farms and residences, 1 to 250 acres, $2,500 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses, 20x50 feet; lot 100 feet; the finish and design is complete; the street paved with Belgian pavement; they are but two blocks from Central Park main entrance, situate on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

**FOR SALE.**—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2¼ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

**FOR SALE**—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

**INCLOSED LOTS AND HALF LOTS, IN** Cypress Hills Cemetery, for sale by B. F. MILLER, No. 41 Green-st., New-York.

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEWPORT,** R. I., TO LET.—A first class furnished cottage or villa, situate on the best part of Bellevue-av., will be rented for the remainder of the season, having been engaged by a gentleman who was unexpectedly called to Europe. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. N. Y., or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport R. I.

**TO LET**—ON HUDSON RIVER, AT SING SING, a house pleasantly located, with fine river view, furnished or unfurnished; rent cheap, until April or for less time. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 248 Front-st., or R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

**BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT**—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

**STATEN ISLAND.**—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, a suburban residence at or near New-Brighton. Possession not required before next Winter or Spring. Address, by letter only, describing place and stating price, J. W. S., *Times* Editorial Rooms. Principals only negotiated with.

**COUNTRY PLACE WANTED**—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,218 Post-office.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—A HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, high stoop, modern built, between 8th and 47th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs., for a cash purchaser. Address J. C., Box No. 1,247 P. O.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**WANTED.**—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to engage, from the 1st of October next, a pleasant suite of rooms and private table, with a family in the upper part of the City, and where there will be no other boarders. References exchanged. Address IRVING, Box No. 4,699 New-York Post-office.

**BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.**—TO LET WITH board, the parlor floor of an English-basement house, to a gentleman and wife; every convenience and the comforts of a home can be found; terms moderate; cars pass the door. Inquire at No. 53 Dekalb-av., Brooklyn.

**BOARD**—TO LET, AT NO. 261 4TH-AV., ROOMS well furnished to a couple of small genteel families, with private tables, or to single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE** room than they require, will accommodate one or two gentlemen, with or without board; location central, near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

**FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR** families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET**—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED,** by a lady, in a farm-house, on or near the water, where there are no other boarders, and the comforts of a home can be had. References exchanged. Address E. L. L., Station G Post-office.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, at foot of 152d-st.; trains stop at the door; 45 minutes from Chambers-st station by Hudson River Railroad. Two rooms now vacant.

**DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE** procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILD**ing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

**STRAWBERRY FARMS SUMMER FAMILY HOTEL** is now open for transient or permanent boarders, three hours from New-York, and a drive of Long Branch. Large hall, with dancing and music. Call on Wednesday and Thursday at No. 124 Broadway, or address J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

**AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL**—OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York, by steamboat *Matteawan*, foot of Murray-st., 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Returning at 7 A. M. Five groves. Splendid surf sea bathing. Terms moderate.

**CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.**—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

**KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS**, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

## AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.**
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.
This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.
**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND LOTS,**
at Tompkinsville; also 2½ acres of land between the Fingerboard road and railroad, at public auction, by A. JOURNEAY.
On THURSDAY, July 28,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broaway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M.
Maps, with further particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
**MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL** at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed from a private City residence for convenience of sale, consisting in part as follows, viz.: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in plush and hair cloth, lace and brocatel curtains, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, secretaries, enameled and oak cottage suites, sofa bedsteads, lounges, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut and oak extension tables and chairs, mahogany and rosewood centre and side tables, etagers, book racks, stair carpets and rods, oilcloths, cocoa matting, dining and bed room crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also, a boy's billiard table, with all the appurtenances complete; also, three rosewood pianos, made by Gilbert, of Boston, and Detier, of Paris.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AND LOTS IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.**—E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, July 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Town Hall in the village of Tremont, town of West Farms, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marrin, Esq., referee, a number of eligible building sites and lots, lying easterly of the branch railroad in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, New-York, being a part of the property of the late Benjamin M. Whitlock, deceased. Terms will be favorable, and will be made known at the time of sale. Maps of the property may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
WM. BETTS Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
**SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-STREET,** opposite the Post-office.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine gray Morgan horse, about 7 years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish action, free and pleasant driver, warranted sound and kind, and admirably adapted for a coupe. Sold only for want of use.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION NOTICE.**—T. R. MINTURN WILL sell THURSDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,331 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
3,505 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *Giulietta*, from Palermo.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

**10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED**
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.
COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans.. | $20 |
| United States to New Recruits | 10 |
| United States to Veterans | 15 |

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

*Fourth District*—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

*Fifth District*—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

*Sixth District*—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

*Seventh District*—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

*Eighth District*—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

*Ninth District*—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

**NOTICE.**
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

**EIGHTH DISTRICT.**—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

**DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.**—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to secure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
**WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS,** for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

**DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS,** members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

**EXEMPTS.**—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

## MACHINERY.

**REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.**
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

**WATER WHEELS,**
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

**LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.**—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 15x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

**WANTED**—FOUR OR FIVE SECOND HAND cylinder boilers, thirty-five inches in diameter, and thirty feet long. Apply to HOYT & BROTHERS, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL** will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE** Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND** Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF** the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. Committee on Roads.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND** Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
**CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.**—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.
T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

## MEDICAL.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

**ADVICE ON AILMENTS OF WOMAN.**—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Beside being pleasant to take they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the U. S., No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

**ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES**, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CER**tain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

**DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BE**tween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. In practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE** confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS** are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

## PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

**PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.**

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop new prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

### ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

Samples of the whisky must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Whisky will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

*Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz.: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 5th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

*Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded:

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

JULY 20, 1864.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon: the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for building Light-vessels,*" and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:
Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally convenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bides, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

## PROPOSALS.

### ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,") and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¼x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

| | |
|---|---|
| Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5⅜ inches. | |
| Wafers, | Pen-holders, |
| Sealing Wax, | Quills, |
| Mucilage, | Steel Pens, |
| Paper Folders, | Rulers, |
| Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles, | Ink Powder, |
| Inkstands, | Lead Pencils, |
| Office Tape, | Blank-books, per quire. |

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

## EXCURSIONS.

**TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,**

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & Co., No. 159 Front-st.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds, Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.**

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

## LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,605, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EXPRESS train of the Hudson River Railroad, on Monday morning, two small MEMORANDUM BOOKS; in one was a bill of Greenwood Cemetery. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with YOUNG CHALES, No. 1,201 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No. 5,325 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND STAtionery store, with route attached, in a good locality in this City; doing a good business; established ten years. Will be sold cheap. Address A. L. R., Box No. 2,3 2 Lower Post-office.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—AN INTEREST IN A machine shop, foundry or manufacturing business, where his active services will be required, is desired by a party with the above capital. Address, giving particulars, A. B., Box No. 4,030 New-York City Post-office.

SEE THE ADVERTISEMENT OF LANDSEER'S pictures, under head "New Publications," in another column.

FOR SALE—TERRITORY IN DOTY'S WASHing Machine, pronounced by Solon Robinson and Prof. Youmans the best of one thousand Washing Machines yet patented.
SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.

## THE TURF.

**SARATOGA RACES!**

THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

## SHIPPING.

**MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| LAFAYETTE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| EUGENIE | (Afloat) | 900-horse power |
| FRANCE | (Building) | 900-horse power |
| NAPOLEON III | (Building) | 1,100-horse power |

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | WEDNESDAY | Aug. 17. |
| LAFAYETTE | WEDNESDAY | Sept. 14. |
| WASHINGTON | WEDNESDAY | Oct. 12. |
| LAFAYETTE | WEDNESDAY | Nov. 9. |
| WASHINGTON | WEDNESDAY | Dec. 7. |

First Cabin, (including table wine) ........ $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ........ $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ship. | Tons | Commander. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN—building | 3,612 | ........ |
| ERIN—building | 3,215 | ........ |
| ONTARIO—building | 3,212 | ........ |
| HELVETIA—building | 3,209 | ........ |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Prowse. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Grace. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,972 | Brooking. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| WESTMINSTER | Saturday, July 30. |
| VIRGINIA | Saturday, Aug. 13. |
| ERIN | Saturday, Aug. 27. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | Saturday, Sept. 10. |

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ........ $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ........ 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ........ $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ........ 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**NOTICE.**

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, July 28, noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EDINBURGH | SATURDAY | July 30 |
| CITY OF WASHINGTON | SATURDAY | Aug. 6 |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER | SATURDAY | Aug. 13 |

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |
| First Cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL LINE**
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship
COSTA RICA,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and first-class Steamship
EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,060 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

**M. O. ROBERTS' LINE**
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 23, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. CASH commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The SCOTIA will sail on the 10th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

STILL TRIUMPHANT. ATTRACTION UNEQUALED.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
NEW TRICKS, SCENES AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11, AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN WITHOUT CHARGE,
for the exhibition of
HERR NALOLSKI'S
WONDERFUL CABINET,

which measures only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick. It contains two hundred varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, including twelve tables, ten garden chairs, bedstead, throne, chandeliers, bureaus, sofas, &c.

It will also be exhibited in the EVENING at conclusion of Pantomime, but not in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock,
THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME,
full of laughable and startling tricks, changes, jokes, miraculous transformations and magnificent scenery, entitled

MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

Characters by TONY DENIER, the celebrated clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, M. A. GROSSI; J. M. HUGHES, Mlle. LOUISE, the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, and a full company.
ETHIOPIAN SONGS and DANCES..J. H. CLIFFORD

THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN,
A
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
from the Black Forest, Germany, costing $12,000, will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most difficult and elaborate
OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS,
with all the grandeur, compass, and charming effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,
forces into the Museum 3,000 feet of pure, cool air per minute, rendering it the
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES,

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

## RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M. | 11:02 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock. West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Hamburgh and Milton. Fare, 50 cents.

The new and fast steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Jay-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Returning, will leave Poughkeepsie every morning at 6 o'clock.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newburgh | 7:00 | West Point | 7:35 |
| Cornwall | 7:10 | Cozzens' | 7:40 |
| Cold Spring | 7:23 | Grassy Point | 8:25 |

Arriving in New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY — LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager ........ Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THIRD WEEK
CONTINUED FLATTERING RECEPTION
BY BRILLIANT
AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
of the distinguished artiste
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27,
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,
in the grand Spectacular Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the
SEA OF ICE,
which has met with the
GREATEST SUCCESS.

Warranting its repetition every evening till further notice.

Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc., in the principal characters.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

Lessee and Directress ........ Mrs. JOHN WOOD
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27,
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA
of Balfe's Grand Opera of the
ROSE OF CASTILE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elvira | Mme. Comte Borchard |
| Donna Carmen | Miss Louisa Myers |
| Manuel | Mr. Wm. Castle |
| Don Pedro | Mr. S. C. Campbell |
| Don Florio | Mr. W. H. Leak |
| (his first appearance.) | |
| Don Tallusi | Mr. Walter Birch |
| Conductor | Mr. Anthony Reiff. |
| Manager of Opera | Mr. B. A. BAKER. |

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**

Corner Broadway and Broome-sts.
Geo. Wood ........ Manager
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of the young and accomplished artiste,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who has been received nightly by
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
with the utmost enthusiasm.

First night of the Serio Comic Drama, in Three Acts, entitled,
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER;
OR,
SATAN IN PARIS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1864,
will be presented, for the first time in this Theatre, Charles Selby's great Drama of
SATAN IN PARIS.
SATAN ........ Miss HELEN WESTERN
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
Thursday Evening—SATAN IN PARIS.

## MUSICAL.

**CHICKERING & SONS**

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

**BRADBURY'S**
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

**RAVEN & BACON,**

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

**HAINES BROTHERS,**
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 25 Howard-st., where, in addition to his new pianos he will repair, exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**READY THURSDAY!**
WAIT FOR IT!
GET THE BEST!

Citizens and taxpayers are informed that on Thursday, July 28, BEADLE & COMPANY will issue their
CITIZENS' (DIME) EDITION
OF THE
NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.
(Official Copy.)

With complete Summaries, Index, Schedules, &c.

Of the CITIZENS' EDITION of the former law, over two hundred thousand copies were sold. It was at once the cheapest and the best edition offered, and gave perfect satisfaction to all classes. This entirely new edition of the NEW LAW will, in all particulars, be equal in point of beauty of text, clearness of arrangement, exhaustiveness of its references, to the former editions of the old law. It will be by far the cheapest edition offered, and will challenge comparison with any higher priced copy for available excellence and correctness.

Sold by all newsdealers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price—ten cents.
BEADLE & COMPANY,
General Dime-Book Publisher,
No. 118 William-st., New-York.
American News Company, General Agents.

THE KEY TO THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Captain Chauncy's great military topographical map (in polychrome) of the present campaign, showing the routes of the several army corps, the battles fought, and the strategic positions gained by the Union forces, also the retreats of Gen. Lee, and the dates of all engagements.

Price $1: to be obtained of all booksellers, and at the office of the publisher, No. 77 Cedar-street, rooms Nos. 22 and 23.

N. B.—The authorities of this map are strictly military, and the topography from the Washington bureau.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.**

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.**

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, near Park Bank.

# FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

*Continued from the First Page.*

them were the rebels, that several of the hostile regiments were intermingled. At such points, the rebels seemed addled by Gen. Ward's bold corps, and were captured without difficulty. On another portion of the line, fighting at close quarters continued for half an hour, but each successive line of the rebels was pressed back by the valor of Ward's men. At the end of that time, the rebels fell back into a dense forest in the rear, completely whipped.

So far as Gen. Ward's division was concerned, its trophies are seven battle-flags and three hundred prisoners, including many of the enemy wounded and left on the field. Among the prisoners are representatives of sixteen regiments, and he no doubt fought double that number. Ward sent all his available artillery to protect Newton's flank, and his splendid victory was achieved with muskets alone.

The charge swept along to the right, striking Geary's division. After Geary had advanced half a mile from the trenches he occupied in the morning, and had just marched his troops to the top of the ridge, when the rebel columns were thrown on him with terrible violence. The Thirty-third New-Jersey, which was thrown out to fortify a hill in advance of the lines, lost over half in the first few minutes after the charge. Most of Geary's line ran through a dense wood, and his right flank was exposed by an interval of two or three hundred yards, which Gen. Williams' division was endeavoring to close when the enemy came on.

Col. Barns's brigade, on Geary's right, was speedily enveloped on the flank and rear, and fell back after a sullen fight to the trenches it occupied in the morning, where it was reformed. A portion of Col. Irwin's brigade were also enfiladed and driven back. By turning his batteries from front to right, Geary succeeded in reforming his shattered line, where it stood, and not another inch did it yield to the foe, rolling back charge after charge from four till long after dark. The rebels strove to force their way through the gap they had thus widened, but the pluck of our lads triumphed. Geary held the hill at the end as at the beginning of the assault. That portion of his army that fell back was reformed, and in about an hour went back into action on Williams' right.

The tremendous rebel charges spent their force on Williams' division next, on Geary's right. This division had advanced about half a mile, when the rebels swept on it. The shock was met without flinching, and the division refused to give an inch, and though the enemy made three charges on it before nightfall, he repulsed them all without wavering, though in doing so, it sustained a heavier loss than any other division on the right. Fighting on this part of the lines was in dense fogs.

The attack just grazed the left of Palmer's corps, which had not left the trenches, but was preparing to do so. Col. Anson McCook's brigade was partially engaged, repulsing the enemy from beginning to end. At 9 o'clock P. M. the enemy abandoned the fight in front of Williams and Geary, carrying off their dead and wounded., and falling back to their heavy works about a mile distant. In front of Ward and Newton he was compelled to leave all his dead and severely wounded.

Judging from the piles heaped up, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was at least 5,000. About 1,000 prisoners were captured by us. The loss in Hooker's corps, official, is as follows: Williams' division, 627; Geary's, 457; Ward's, 527; total, 1,611. Newton's division, official, 102; Fourteenth Corps, 200. Total loss, 1,913.

The statement that our troops were in fortifications is untrue. They were advancing to take a new position when attacked, and save Newton, who had some half-finished rail barricades, the fight was an open one. Even aggressive Hood is not fool enough to attack us in the trenches. Prisoners were captured from every corps in the rebel army. All said that Hood intended to drive us into Chattahoochee, and nearly the entire army was engaged during the progress of the fight. Various corps on the left advanced over a mile, McPherson at nightfall being within two and a half miles of Atlanta, and no portion of our lines more than four miles distant. I left the front July 21, 2 P. M. At that time, our right was established on the battle-field, about four miles from Atlanta. The left was within a long range shelling distance. The enemy stuck closely to the heavy works, guarding the town a mile or two outside the suburbs.

*Killed.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Col W J Logie, 151st N Y. | Lieut T M Warren, 141st N. Y. |
| Col George A Cobham, 111th Pennsylvania. | Capt Henry O Willy, 123d N. Y. |
| Col C B Randall, 149th N Y. | Lieuts Wolf and Lavia, 46th Penn. |
| Capt David J Lindsay, 149th N Y. | Lieut Lewis, 70th Indiana. |
| Capt Thomas H Elliott, Geary's Staff. | Capt J P Seaman, 26th Wisconsin. |
| Lieut John Ragan, 66th Ohio. | Capt Robert Miller, 26th Wisconsin. |
| Adt Radcliff, 82d N Y. | |
| Lieut Waterbury, 143 N Y. | Lieut Pullman, 19th Mich. |

*Wounded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Col Stephen McGroarty, 61st Ohio. | Lt-Col A H. Jacobson, 134th New-York. |
| Maj Baker, 19th Michigan. | Capt Dunn, 109th Penn. |
| Capt Matlock, 7th Indiana. | Capt S R Bonesal, 28th Pennsylvania. |
| Capt Curtis, 126th N Y. | Capt K Yorkes, 5th Ohio—right arm, severe. |
| Capt Steadmyer, 26th Wis. | Capt M T Wright, 29th Ohio. |
| Capts Dickerson and Post, 20th Connecticut. | Capt Lawyer, 2d Mass. |
| Capt Delany, 60th N Y. | Capt Kisterer, 46th Penn. |
| Capt Moore, 29th Penn. | Adjt Carey, 123d N Y. |
| Adjt Moore, 29th Penn. | Lieut-Col McNitt, 141st N Y—arm. |
| Lieut-Col Bowen, 61st Ohio—leg. | Maj Claherty, 141st N Y. |
| Col Colgrove, 27th Indiana. | Adjt Hayard, 141st N Y. |
| Maj Lathrop Baldwin, 15th N Y—prisoner. | Capt Stultzenbaugh, 46th Pa |

The loss of the 5th Ohio is 2 killed, 10 wounded; 33d Indiana, 2 killed, 8 wounded; 61st Ohio, 12 killed, 60 wounded, 2 missing; 82d Ohio, 11 killed, 38 wounded, 5 missing; 101st Illinois, 5 killed, 30 wounded; 82d Illinois, 5 killed, 36 wounded.

J. M. W.

A correspondent adds: We may have some fighting for full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered substantially closed. A report, believed to be reliable, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Ala., by Gen. Rosseau.

LATER.

Sunday, July 24, 1864.

On Wednesday afternoon, the enemy was found in strong works, two miles from Atlanta, in front of Hooker, Howard and Schofield. No attack was made upon them, as Sherman, no doubt, was anxious to keep Hood in his front until McPherson had swung round his left, out of the only railroad left, and rendered his capture certain; but the enemy, finding that the evacuation was likely to be interrupted made a sudden and desperate charge upon the centre and right centre, hoping to surprise Hooker and Howard, and gain more time to remove Government property; but it was unsuccessful. The battle raged until nearly dark, the enemy fighting with great desperation. Stanley's division on the left of the Fourth Corps, and Newton's and portions of Wood's doing splendid execution. In front of Newton's division, and Williams' and Geary's divisions, the dead rebels were very numerous, but their loss in killed and wounded is not more than 3,000. Ours about 1,500.

During the night the enemy evacuated the works, retreated to fortifications in the city, and offered a feeble resistance to the entry of Howard's Division on his left and right. At 8 we occupied the town, and before the National ensign floated over it a great many prisoners were taken. All the roads approaching the city were guarded by artillery at points where they wind through the fortifications. These guns were quickly silenced by the Fifteenth Indiana, Goodspeed's Ohio, Brydges', and Bates' batteries. Among our officers killed was Gen. McPherson.

## Camp Life in the Southwest.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Decatur, Ala., Monday, July 18, 1864.

Everything in camp is very dull at present, and the great object of all is, if possible, to keep cool. One of our boys returned from the front yesterday, and he says that the heat we suffer is nothing in comparison.

Deserters from the rebels are coming within our lines every day. Day before yesterday sixty came in and gave themselves up, telling the old story. They are tired of the war, and consider the Southern cause hopeless. Some of them are fine-looking men, but poorly dressed, many of them being hatless and shoeless, with old pieces of blanket bound round their feet.

Hardly a day passes without our seeing one or more families of refugees pass through the camp. The general style of the procession is this: Imagine an old ox-cart drawn by one or more forlorn-looking animals, which evidently have seen their best days, driven by the mother of the family, who uses old ropes for reins. Behind the wagon follow two or three girls, each with a baby in her arms, and after them trudge two or three little boys and girls with cats and dogs. They are all dressed in the most primitive fashion, looking as if they had just emerged from the ark. These people, of course, belong to the poor white trash, who are despised even by the negroes.

R.

## From Point Lookout.

REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH—SHERIDAN SAID TO HAVE ATTACKED EARLY IN HIS RETREAT, ETC.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 26.

The *American's* Point Lookout correspondent says:

During last week there were large arrivals here of refugees from the South, consisting of old men, women and children, of all nationalities.

They say that the authorities at Richmond grant free passes to all women and children and old men who wish to come North.

Some of these refugees say that when crossing the Rappahannock they heard that Gen. Sheridan had attacked Gen. Early in his retreat, and captured back a large number of cattle and wagons.

The fight was said to have taken place near Staunton.

[The news from the Shenandoah Valley stamps this statement as altogether unreliable.—Ed. Times.]

## AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

**The Conspiracy to Establish a Northwestern Confederacy—A Disloyal Order of Knighthood Under a New Name—Sympathy with Bushwhackers—The "Paw-Paw" Militia.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

If it were not perfectly well known here that a great conspiracy exists, having for its purpose the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, the recent terrible outbreak in Northern Missouri, the shadowings of which were given in my communication of the 13th, must seem unaccountably sudden, and leave people abroad to infer that the military authorities are either incompetent or derelict. When I say perfectly well known, I mean to the Provost-Marshal-General of the department, Col. J. P. Sanderson, Thirteenth United States Infantry, to whom the secret has been known since March last. Those in the conspiracy are or have been members of the Order of the K. G. C., which has ceased as an organization under that name, but still maintains its existence under the new name of the "Order of American Knights."

The manner in which these facts found their way to the public is not precisely understood, or indeed known, except the sleepless vigilance of the ubiquitous newspaper reporters and correspondents fished them up and exposed them to the light of day. A leak, probably, in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General will account for the revelation which at all events is made, and now becomes the property of the public. One of the first outward and visible signs of the conspiracy was the military arrest of prominent, influential and wealthy citizens, whose worst external character, politically speaking, only exhibited itself in the form of "sympathy" with the South. No clue could be had to the cause of their arrest, which seemed more than usually "arbitrary;" but when wise, thoughtful people began to "put this and that together," they soon concluded that the arrests were less "arbitrary" than they at first supposed.

To the intelligent mind, the bushwhacker, the returned rebel soldier and the "sympathizer," present one and the same thing—hostility to the constituted authorities—and no amount of conciliation will effect any good toward bringing them to a cheerful obedience to the laws of the land. They are rebels at heart, and no argument but that pointed with the bayonet—no policy but that of punishment will purge them to pristine healthfulness. The conservative press all over the State, and the conservative leaders in all the principal cities, set up for themselves the right to differ with the Administration, while they profess to be loyal to the Government; but it does not require the shrewdness of a Philadelphia lawyer to see that that is among the impossibilities. The man who is earnest, sincere and patriotic—who desires to see the dignity and integrity of our Government maintained—must see, and maintain it, that the Government is the Constitution actualized by the Administration, and give the latter his cordial support until the expiration of its term shall give to the citizen his right to correct its abuses at the ballot-box. Now this is just what the Conservatives will not do. They will not give a cordial support to the Administration, but they will carp and croak, while the more avowed enemies of the Government are trying to destroy it. They will not see that their influence counts on the rebel side, and that every time they set up a howl against the Administration, the rebels take fresh courage from the signs of division in the North.

The Platte City affair shows distinctly what conservatism would do if armed for the defence of the State. The "Paw-paw" militia surrendered the city without firing a shot, and when the rebel Col. Thornton found his game so easy, he told the traitorous Paw-paws that they must choose between death and joining his standard. The did not choose death, nor did they find it very difficult to join the rebel horde now desolating that section, for reliable information is received here that they had rebel uniforms in their tents, and donned them immediately after the surrender. The women of Platte City had a fine silk rebel banner in readiness for Thornton, and presented to him publicly, and as soon as the ceremony was over, the rebels were conducted to the house and feasted after the style thereabouts. Thornton made a valorous war speech, and an ass of himself, at the same time, for he promised to "intrench and defend the city against any force the Federals could send." Gen. Fisk sent out a handful of Colorado cavalry, some infantry and a field piece, under Col. Ford; but when Thornton got the wind of the expedition, he took to his heels, nor stopped until he reached Camden Point, ten miles north of Platte. Here he was overtaken, and his force, perhaps five hundred strong, but undisciplined, very handsomely thrashed.

The rebels lost fifteen men killed, a wagon load of arms, several horses and ten kegs of gunpowder. We lost one man mortally wounded. The rebels scattered in every direction, but reorganized again and are now in Central Missouri, having crossed the Missouri River only three days ago, where Major-Gen. Pleasonton will give them a taste of his quality as he goes thither to assume command instead of Brig.-Gen. Brown, temporarily relieved on account of ill-health.

The defection of the militia in North Missouri involves the reorganization of that service, not only on account of its unreliability, but from the simple fact that every place Thornton touched his force was augmented by the Paw-paws, who deserted at once. Over two thousand fled from the national standard since the Platte City affair, which occurred about two weeks ago. The arms of most of these have been recovered, and it is probable that, with the exception of some trifling and accidental losses, all the Government property will be recovered.

It is a fact worthy of note that, in the rebel districts of country, the outrages and plunderings perpetrated by guerrillas are never resisted by the citizens, and that the rebel sympathizers or conservatives are not disturbed. The persons and property of Union men only are assailed and carried away or destroyed, while, on the other hand, when a loyal community is attacked, the citizens rally for defence, resist the attack, and pursue their enemies to the bitter death. Instances of this kind are few, however; for, alas! alas! that it must be told, the loyal men, the "radicals" of this devoted State, have been ignored and allowed to struggle against a terrible odds, with a bloody result to themselves. But whatever policy the Government sees fit to pursue for the future, even if it should continue to conciliate Conservatives, the military commanders will not longer resist the appeals of loyal men. Gen. Fisk, in the north district, calls upon the loyal and true men to rally for home and self-defence, and asks them to organize five thousand strong, to bring horses and arms, and come at once to exterminate those common enemies of man who are desolating the fairest portions of the district. Similar calls will be made by the other district commanders, for the present military force is by no means adequate to save the posts, even where they are stationed, let alone give safety and protection to the peace-pursuing, law-abiding, loyal, Government-supporting citizens who, nine cases out of ten, have sons in the armies under Grant and Sherman.

When the time comes for the fuller revelations of the great conspiracy whose existence is spoken of above, it will be seen that the Conservatives of Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and, in fact, of the Northwest generally, are the real enemies "in the rear;" that they have been plotting and scheming to destroy the Government, and that all their differences of opinion with the Administration as to the policy of conducting the war are mere pretexts to cover up their real designs and intentions which are the overthrow of Government and the success of the South, which will concede to them by way of reciprocation the right to establish a great Northwestern Confederacy.

It is not for political ascendency that the Conservatives and Radicals of Missouri contend, although the struggle for the loaves and fishes of office doubtless enters into the contest to some extent; it is on the part of the former for power to dictate to the Government its own terms as far as this state is concerned, and especially for the preservation of the accursed "institution" of Slavery; while on the part of the latter the contest is for the maintainence of the Government in all its strength and integrity with Slavery wiped out.

## Our Quota.

Albany, Tuesday, July 26.

The total quota of the State under the last call for half a million of men, is stated at 80,218.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## An Official Charged with Forgery.

HIS ARREST AND COMMITMENT TO THE TOMBS.

Wm. H. Bailey was taken into custody yesterday, by Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct Police, on the charge of forgery. The arrest was made by virtue of a warrant, issued on the complaint of Mr. Peter C. Schultz, of No. 216 West-street. The latter in his affidavit testifies that on the 29th of June last he received from Bailey two promissory notes, both purporting to have been drawn by the firm of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, of No. 54 South-street, payable to William H. Bailey, or order, at the North River Bank. One note was for $960, the other for $475, and made payable in six and four months respectively. The notes were duly indorsed by Bailey and transferred to the complainant Schultz, in consideration of which the latter gave Bailey his check on the Merchants' Exchange Bank for the sum of $1,360. Schultz further says that he has since learned that the notes are forgeries and are utterly worthless.

Mr. *Gardner G. Howland*, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, also made an affidavit in which he says he is well acquainted with the signature of the firm, that he has examined the notes in question, and that they are both forgeries. On this state of things Mr. Bailey was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Lower Police Court, and asked what he had to say. He replied that he is thirty years of age, a native of Boston, resides at No. 458 Greenwich-street, and is by occupation a plumber and coppersmith. He further said the notes were brought to him by a man with whom he had previously transacted business, and he took them. The name of George Stump is indorsed on the back of each note. The police say that Bailey is a District Inspector, connected with the Custom-house, and as such was detailed for duty at the depot of the steamers of the North German Lloyd at Hoboken, where he was taken into custody. The accused was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,00 bail.

## Naval Affairs.

SAD CONDITION OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

A most disastrous epidemic is raging on board the United States war-steamer *Tahoma*, now at Quarantine. Yesterday officers were offered $10 a day and sailors $5 a day to remain on board and take care of the ship, nearly all her crew being prostrate with yellow fever. Over seventy sick men have been removed on shore within a few days. The entire station has been so terrified by the disastrous state of affairs on the unfortunate vessel that hardly any one can be got to volunteer for the ordinary duty of keeping the decks clean. It is so dangerous to go near a craft in the *Tahoma's* position that even the steam-tugs give her a wide berth. This vessel left here during the excitement occasioned by the late rebel raid, having on board sailors and marines for purposes explained at the time. On her return the fever broke out, and for some days it was feared that every man on board would perish. The Mayor of the City should see that no visiting our streets by officers from the *Tahoma* shall be permitted. A million of people are at the mercy of every one who comes from that fatal steamer. The latest news received from the scene of so much calamity did not report any material change in the state of things. Men-of-war at present entering our port should be halted off Sandy Hook, and Admiral Paulding has steamers enough to communicate with them there. The Key West transports are coming in every week freighted with poisonous diseases, to which any of us may fall a victim to-day or to-morrow.

## The Fort Lee Boat Thomas Hulse Seized by Rowdies.

New-York, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Last evening the *Hulse* left Fort Lee on her last trip, with a number of women and children on board, for New-York, stopping at Bull's Ferry, where a number of scoundrels came on board. The boat had not gone far when they commenced brutally attacking every one, driving the Captain to his office, the engineer from his engine, and the firemen and deck hands below. The pilot was not molested, but ran the boat to Hoboken, to get assistance from a revenue cutter, but failed to secure it. The ruffians continued attacking every one, and the scene was fearful. Finally the pilot ran the boat for her dock foot of Spring-street. A fireman succeeded, unobserved by these fiends, in getting in the engine-room, and we came safely to the dock. No one was allowed to pass a rope until the rowdies saw they had to get off their wounded. Stools, chairs and slung-shots had been used *sans ceremonie*. It is scarcely safe for citizens to go in some of the boats on the North River. I hope I shall never witness such a scene again. Would it not be well for our police to be a little stronger on docks where boats are making several trips a day? There is scarcely a week passes without a fight at the foot of Spring-street.

T. B. D.

## Democratic Union Association Meeting.

Last evening there was a reasonably largely attended meeting of the Democratic Union Association held at the "headquarters" on Broadway, near Twenty-third-street. Mr. Luke F. Cozzens, Chairman of the Association, presided. He stated at the opening of the meeting that it was the intention of the Association to invite the patriots of the City of New-York to congregate weekly with a view to the support of the Chicago nominees, whoever they might be. The first speaker introduced was Hon. James W. Singleton, of Illinois. Mr. Singleton was very funny. He made a speech of nearly one hour and a half in length, in which he compared the Constitution of the United States to the marital relation. Considerable laughter was occasioned by the quaintness of his illustrations. He thought the Constitution provided a way for putting down a rebellion of the *people*, but not of the *States*. This was evidently considered a strong point by the audience, and vociferous cheers followed. Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, was expected to address the meeting, but up to a late hour had not made his appearance. Hon. James Brooks, John McKeon and other distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party were present during the evening.

## The Draft.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tuesday, July 26.

The following has just been received:

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1864.

*George Furness, Esq., Mayor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:*

Sir: My dispatch in answer to your telegram of the 20th inst., should have read: Volunteers under the present call will be credited man for man, whether they enlist for one, two or three years. Where they enlist for the shorter terms, more men may be required at the expiration of their terms to equalize the amount of military service among the different States and parts of States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

## A New Volunteer Regiment.

Special Orders, No. 294, from General Headquarters, State of New-York, authorizes the organization of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment New-York Volunteer Infantry, to be commanded by Col. George A. Buckingham. This regiment has been approved by the War Department, and is organized under the recent call of the President for 500,000 volunteers, and recruits have the advantage of enlisting for one, two, or three years, as they may elect. Headquarters, Park Barracks, Broadway, opposite Murray-st. Now is the opportunity for volunteers, substitutes or representatives.

## Colored Recruits.

Colored men who desire to enlist in the United States Army or Navy, either as substitutes or volunteers, should apply to Vincent Colyer, Superintendent of Recruiting United States Colored Troops—headquarters No. 350 Fourth-street, corner Broadway, up stairs. The bounty fee usually paid to the recruiting agent, which, in the case of substitutes, is frequently as high as $200, will be given to the colored man who presents himself, and every information and facility to enable the recruit to obtain the highest bounties will be given free of charge.

## Base Ball—Grand Match at Brooklyn—Eureka of Newark vs. Atlantic of Brooklyn.

The grand match between these celebrated ball associations was played yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Ball Ground, Brooklyn. The attendance of visitors was as large as has been seen at any ball contest this season, and the splendid weather and good condition of the ground enhanced greatly the pleasure of the occasion. Score appended:

SCORE.

| ATLANTIC. | Outs. | Runs. | EUREKA. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pearce, c | 3 | 3 | Northrup, 1st b | 4 | 1 |
| C. J. Smith, 3d b | 2 | 5 | Thomas, s. s | 3 | 2 |
| Start, 1st b | 5 | 2 | Pennington, 2d b | 4 | 2 |
| P. O'Brien, c. f | 3 | 2 | Callaway, l. f | 3 | 2 |
| Crane, 2d b | 3 | 2 | Brientnall, c | 2 | 2 |
| Pickett, r. f | 5 | 2 | Littleworth, c. f | 3 | 2 |
| Galvin, s. s | 1 | 4 | Burroughs, p | 2 | 2 |
| Chapman, l. f | 2 | 2 | Mills, 3d b | 2 | 0 |
| Pratt, p | 3 | 3 | Bomusler, r. f | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 27 | 25 | Totals | 27 | 13 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 3 | —25 |
| Eureka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | —13 |

Umpire—Mr. Grum, of the Eckford Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Moore and Holden.

To-day the grand cricket match between the St. George's and East New-York Clubs will be played on the St. George's ground, at Hoboken.

## The New Assistant Treasurer.

It is not yet known whether Mr. Moses Taylor will accept the position of Assistant Treasurer, in this City. He is at present out of town, but will return in a few days.

## Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 Amer. Gold... | 258¼ | 100 M. S. & N. I. R.... | 86 |
| 25,000 do ...s3 | 258⅝ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts .... | 110 |
| 10,000 Ohio & M. C.... | 50⅜ | 200 Chi. & R. I. R..... | 110⅛ |
| 100 Erie Railway...s3 | 110¾ | 100 do ..... | 110¾ |
| 100 do ..... | 110⅛ | 100 Chic. & N. W..... | 52 |
| 200 Reading R......s3 | 133⅜ | 200 Cum. Coal ...... | 56¾ |

[Advertisement.]

Our Social Relations.—Marriage of Opposites. Short Courships. Matrimonial Customs. How Men and Women are "wooed and married" in different countries. An interesting History, in August No. Phrenological Journal. Only 20 cents. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Splendid Novelties in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News* of this week. Accurate Portrait of Gen. Franklin; a splendid picture illustrating the Rejoicings over Victory, and Brilliant Views of Central Park, with other interesting and valuable literary matter. Ready on Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

Kent's East India Coffee is the best in the world for family use. Sold by all grocers. Price 28 cents per pound. Ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

## Passengers Arrived.

July 16—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—J. Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. Muttlebury, Baroness Reubell, Mr. and Mrs. Casado, two children and two servants, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Col. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. G. Potts & servant, Mr. and Mrs. Erlebach and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hays, Miss Foith, Miss Pike, Miss A. Stevens, Miss M. Stevens, Miss C. Weeks, Mr and Mrs. Butterworth, Miss Butterworth and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, five children and two servants, M. Knoedler, J. Brown, Mr. Lindanar, Mr. Kraft, Mr. Winter, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Dushie, Mr. Lazarus, Jos. Rau, Mr. Richmond, Mr Ayres, A. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. Burnley, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Winzer, Mr. Tuller, Miss McDowell, J. Griffith, Mr. Hardt, Mr. Shemman, H. Sargent, L. Sargent, William Sargent, H. Ackerman, C. Owen, Dr. J. Sanderson, Jno. Frazer, F. Adams, Mrs. and Miss Sargent, Mrs. E. Swett, two Miss Gilstons, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. and Miss Hunt, Mrs. Bateman, three daughters and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Simonson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, Master Brown and servant, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Schohl, Mr. Thornton, Wilson Eyre, Mr. Morewood, Mr. Riley, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Wolfers, E. Macnamara, James Mc-Henry, Max Steffano, Mr. Smeaton, J. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs McKean, Mr. and Mrs. Lamson, Miss Lamson, J. Savage, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Seyton, Messrs. Schull, Connor, Prevost, Binsse, Lee, Shillits, Luckemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Marquis de Urria and lady, 2 children and 2 maids; Mr. T. Weeks, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Deschamps, Mr. Giroux, Abbe Renauld, Mr. and Mrs. Firth, Mr. James Douglas, Mr. C. Sackett, J. B. Hall, G. Clarke, J. Shaw, Capt. Bunbury, Mr. Clasan, W. Winnans, J. Barns, C. Funck, J. Whitney, Mr. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. Roberts, Mr. Schloesser, G. Winks, Mr. Le Brun, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Salomon, J. Ryle, Mr. Hecht, Mr. Yewdall, Jas. Hixon, Mr. Gregg, T. Menssing, W. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Sherwood, Thomas Dudley, Mr. Manger, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. Barnes, Mr. White, Mr. Leonard and Son, M. Lord, Mr. Ellon, Mr. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Guterman and Son, Mrs. Beckhart, Messrs. Kitteridge, McCoy, Harrison, Hood, Hagner, Wild, Shaw, Gachet, Manheim, Ortago, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Fries, Mr. Smith, Mr. Nash, Mr. Grencier.

July 26—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—H. C. Henrici, Chas. Witte, Eliza Mebins and two children, Emeline Russ, Friedr. Russ, M. Braun, Carl Peiler, Arthur Denning, Reta Elsinger, G. Claussen, P. Fuchs, Kate Peiler, M. Laurz.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 21 | Moon rises..12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 33 | Gov. Island.. 3 22 | Hell Gate.... 4 44

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 26.

## Cleared.

Steamships Fung Suey, (Br.,) Gray, Hong Kong, via Cape de Verde, G. W. Sands; Golden Rule, Babcock, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships David Hoadley, Hayden, Liverpool, Smith & Dunning; Jeune Adele, (Fr.,) Revert, Marseilles, Boelger & De Vertu; Hoogley, Jenkins, Shediac, D. G. & M. G. Bacon; Thornton, Wells, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks G. W. Reevelt, Herman, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Cumberland, (Br.,) Dixon, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham; Dorette, (Brem.,) Schonmacker, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rosamond, ——, Cow Bay, Peck & Church.

Brigs Sarah, (Br.,) Publicode, Cape Cairn, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Baron de Castine, Johnson, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; Fennechiens, (Hol.,) Koetse, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.; Regina del Mare, (Ital.,) Swarese, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; John Stevens, Closson, Nuevitas, Peck & Church.

Schooners T. B. Smith, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Minnie, (Br.,) Mills, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; John Northup, (Br.,) Lane, ——; Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Bondreau, St. John, N. B., Tynes & Smith; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Anne, (Dan.,) Busch, Montevideo, Sloman & Edye.

## Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg July 10, at 7 A. M., and Southampton 13th, at 5 P. M., with mdse and 569 passengers Kunhardt & Co. Has had westerly gales, with a high sea, most of the passage, and for 6 ds. was in a dense fog. July 14, lat. 49 57, lon. 6 49, signalized Russian steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen. 16th, lat. 49 26, lon. 23 10, spoke Bremen Victoria, bound E. 18th, lat. 49 36, lon. 33 10, spoke Br. bark Gipsey Queen, for Quebec. 14th, lat. 49 30, lon. 6 45, spoke English ship Araja.

Steamship Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool July 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 4:15 P. M., with mdse. and 217 passengers to E. Cunard. 16th, at 9:30 P. M., passed steamship Africa, bound in. 24th, at 5 A. M., passed steamship City of Washington, bound W., and at 7 A. M., passed steamship Kedar, hence for Liverpool.

U. S. steamer Queen, Acting Vol. Lieut. Robert Tarr, Port Royal 6 ds., via Charleston Bar. Experienced southerly gales since passing Cape Henry. All quiet at Charleston.

Steamer City of Buffalo, James, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick, & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Holmes, San Francisco April 22, with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.—vessel to Chas. H. Mallory.

Ship Annawan, McNair, New-Orleans, with mdse. to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Martinique 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. In lat. 34, lon. 71, saw a brig, bound S., showing a red flag, with a white diamond, and letters F. T. in centre. Left no vessels.

Bark Sarah Black, (of South Shields,) Runciman, Algoa Bay 58 ds., with wool to Wallerstein & Kunst.

Bark Traveler, Randle, Santos 49 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Nereid, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kong, St. Jago 40 ds., with sugar and honey to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Hattie Eaton, (of Demerara,) Anderson, Buena Vista 38 ds., with salt to Casmers Antonio. July 16, lat. 35 20, lon. 71 30, 5 P. M., while running, with the wind from S. E., it suddenly shifted to N. N. W., and blew a hurricane, which lasted 4 hours, and during which lost upper maintopsail, maintopgallantsail and jib; was boarded by a heavy sea, which swept the decks, stove galley, started rail, stove water-cask, and filled the cabin; since had light winds and calms.

Brig John Sherwood, Smith, Cay Frances 11 ds., with sugar to Hoiyoke & Murray. July 24, in a gale from N. E. to S. E., sprung a leak, the water dissolving a part of the cargo, and causing the vessel to lay on her beam ends, in which position came to this port, having six feet of water in the hold.

Brig Charles Adams, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Peterson, St. John, P. R., July 1, with sugar, etc., to J. F. Whitney. No date, picked up a bale of cotton—no marks.

Brig Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Davis, Point Petre, Guad., and St. Martins 18 ds., with molasses and salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Herald, (of Philadelphia,) Davis, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar, molasses and cedar to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig R. B. Minturn, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Buck, Sisal 28 ds., with cotton, hemp, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau,) Cromley, Nassau 9 ds., with molasses to F. T. Montell & Bartow.

Brig Clio, (of Halifax,) Stanley, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Ward, Barbados 9 ds., with old junk, etc., to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven.

Brig Fox Hound, (of Yarmouth, Eng.,) Simms, Cat Island 15 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas.

Brig Juliette, (Ital.,) Maresca, Palermo 65 ds, with fruit to G. Berthoud. Passed Gibraltar June 25.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lancey, Zaza 25 ds., with sugar, etc, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Tracey, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Baltic, Hooper, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Nichols, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., with empty barrels to Jonas Smith. July 25, off Chincoteague, in a heavy blow from the south, split foresail and received other damage.

Schr. Alice, (of Sierra Leone,) Remkes, Sierra Leone 47 ds., with hides to N. D. Carlile & Son.

Schr. Emma Anderson, (of St. Christopher,) Acker, St. Martin's 19 ds., with salt and cotton to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. S. H. Jackson, Tracy, Nuevitas 17 ds., with sugar, etc, to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Valorous, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Blauvelt, Matamoras June 26, in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Volunteer, of Cornwallis, Card, Arroyo, P. R., July 8, with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Blatchford, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Navigator, Marston, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Schr. Dearborn, (Br.,) Harriman, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Curacoa 23 ds., with hides and coffee to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Elva, (Br.,) Swetting, Eleuthera 8 ds, with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. M. W. Fry, Percival, Beaufort, for Boston.

Schr. E. Pratt, Baker, Georgetown, for Fall River.

Schr. Henrietta, ——, Bath 8 ds., with heading.

Schr. Lamartine, Sawyer, Georgetown 7 ds., coal.

Schr. Valeria, Merley, Port Royal 11 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Marble, Kennerly, Baltimore 7 ds.

Schr. Three Sisters, Stone, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. Pawnee, Chapman, Washington, D. C., 4 ds.

Schr. Charlotte, ——, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Ketcham, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Georgiana, ——, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, W. and light.

## Below.

Bark Albert the Good, Fraser, Liverpool June 3.

Bark Topeka.

Brig B. F. Nash, from Cuba, is anchored in Lower Quarantine.

## Spoken, &c.

Alracas—Bamb. bark, from Bombay for London, 80 ds. out, June 19, lat. 11 54 S., lon. 10 24.

Account—schr., of P. E. I., bound S., July 24, lat. 38 09, lon. 72 50.

Carioca—bark, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, 29 ds. out, June 29, lat. 1 42 N., lon. 34 39.

Forward—Br. brig, from Cuba for Liverpool, July 20, lat. 36 31, lon. 72 10.

Markland—Br. brig, from Jamaica for London, 18 ds. out, July 22, lat. 37 50, lon. 71 08.

O. C. Clary—brig, of and from Portland, bound S., July 18, lat. 31 33, lon. 71 47.

Planet—schr., from Boston for St. Domingo, July 5, lat. 24 36, lon. 78.

Wm. Cousins—schr., hence for Porto Rico, July 23, lat. 38 10, lon. 73 16.

## Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 26—Arr. barks Alexandriane, Cienfuegos; Radiant, Washington; Acorn, Greytown; brigs P. M. Tinker, Demerara; D. Albery, St. Thomas; Hancock, Havana; ship Rothsey, Port-au-Prince; Protege, Sagua.

BALTIMORE, July 26—Arr. bark Delaware, (Br.,) Steed, Demerara; schr. Priscilla, Browther, New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., July 26—Arr. brig Martha A. Berry, Berry, Sierra Morena. Cld. ship Flora Southard, Morrill, Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26—Arr. steamers Saxon, Mathews, Boston; De Molay, City Point; brig Sarah Larsen, Hawkins, Orchiller; schr. Zinos Snow, Perkins, Matamoras.

## Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 8, bark Evening Star, for New-Haven, ldg.; brig Edwin, for New-York in 5 ds.; schr. Saladin, for Salina, to load for New-York.

At Ponce, P. R., July 6, brig W. A. Rogers, for London in 10 ds.

At St. John, P. R., July 1, brigs Marco Palo, for New-York, ldg.; A. P. Hill, do. do.

At Buena Vista, June 26, bark Amy, for New-York June 29.

At Sierra Leone, June 10, bark Emma Tufts, for Boston, unc.; schr. Carrioso, Hansen, for do. in 10 ds.

At Demerara, July 10, bark Winthrop, Moulton, from New-York; brig Queen of the South, (Br.,) Groeneck, for New-York.

[LATEST PER SCOTIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Cerelia, at Galway.

Mem.—Ship Stephen Glover, which put back to Calcutta, leaky, has been sold at auction.

PERECO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

Perfect Fitting AND MORE DURABLE Than any Other.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.

IRA PEREGO & SONS

NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y

BLOOD BLOOD

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists. Office No. 575 Broadway, N.Y.

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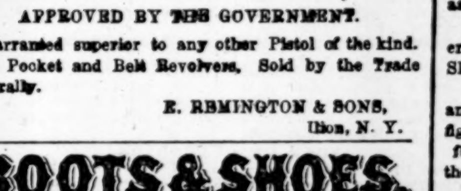

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c. &c.

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN

AT BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS

No 575 BROADWAY & No 150 FULTON ST

The Safest and most certain remedy for Diarrhea is Dr. Peck's Extract of Sweet Gum prepared from the bark of the Sweet Gum Tree. It is highly concentrated, but is perfectly safe for children of all ages. A few bottles should be put in every package sent to soldiers.

Prepared by the Union Medicine Co., No. 19 Gold St., New York, and sold by all druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

# MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE IRON TRADE

To indorse the principles and objects of the Citizens' Association, to be held at Cooper Institute,

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28, at 8 o'clock.

All workers in iron invited to attend. Grafulla's Band and Glee Club.

SAMUEL DORSETT, Chairman.

James M. Hicks, Secretary.

# TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS AND second night of the celebrated MR. DAN BRYANT, in Irish Comedy.

THIS EVENING, July 27, will be repeated the domestic drama by John Brougham, Esq., entitled, THE IRISH EMIGRANT

Tim O'Brien.......................Mr. DAN BRYANT

Other characters by Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, &c.

To conclude with W. R. Floyd's adaptation of HANDY ANDY.

Handy Handy, with song of "Lanagan's Ball" and an Irish Jig.............Mr. DAN BRYANT

Other characters by W. R. Floyd, A. H. Davenport, Mr. Daly and Miss Ione Burke.

THURSDAY, third night of Mr. DAN BRYANT, THE IRISH EMIGRANT AND HANDY ANDY.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The new steamship GOLDEN RULE, of the Central American Transit Company Line, will sail for San Juan del Norte from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon of SATURDAY, the 27th day of August proximo, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR at San Juan del Sur for San Francisco. For passage only, apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, small boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good references, a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house, as first-class cook; meats, pastry, cream, jellies, &c.; City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as cook in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, to take care of children and make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

ALL EMPLOYERS SUPPLIED WITH competent servants for the City or country; and good English, Irish, German, American and French help suited in good situations, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st., removed from No. 149 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A HEALTHful, cheerful and competent person, to take charge of a small household in the City. Address Post-office, Box No. 3,386.

TWENTY GOOD SUBSTITUTES CAN be furnished this day, at No. 195 York-st., Brooklyn, by inquiring of MIDDLETON & TAYLOR, first door outside Navy-yard gate, north side.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

COMPOSED OF IODIDE POTASSIUM, with the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of VALUABLE MEDICINAL ROOTS AND HERBS,

PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRODUCED A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION. WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. WANT OF APPETITE. FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERATION, KING'S EVIL, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. TIC DOULOUREUX. LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. GOUT.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES, LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS. ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES. BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES. FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORROR OF CALAMITY, FEAR OF DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE, AND LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

☞ AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science have made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.

Buy it, take it, and be cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New-York. Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle: six Bottles for $5.

Sent by express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.